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THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Fort Almanac—June 10

Sun Rises	4 41 A M
Sun Sets	7.16 P M
Day's Length	14 h 35 m
High Water at Southport	3 48 A M
High Water at Wilmington	4 28 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., June 10.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 66°; 8 p. m., 74°; maximum, 81°; minimum, 64°; mean, 73°.

Rainfall for the day, .01; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 2.95.

Weather conditions for twelve hours ended at 8 p. m. June 8th, furnished by the Weather Bureau office:

The stormy condition has moved from central over the Southeast Atlantic to central off the New York coast; rain is falling under it over New York and Boston. A storm area central over the western mountain slopes is causing rain over the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys. Fair weather prevails over the greater portion of the South and Southwest, with a warm wave of intensity developing from the southwest. Temperatures are now above 80 degrees west of Georgia and south of the Dakotas over all sections. Conditions indicate several days generally fair weather, with decidedly higher temperature.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Local rains fell over the cotton belt east of the Mississippi river, while fair weather prevailed thence westward during the past twenty-four hours ended at 8 a. m. yesterday. Cool weather continues over the eastern portion, while it is warming up over the western. Heavy rainfalls are reported as follows: Cheraw, S. C., 1.50 inches; Camak, Ga., 2.14.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 8.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 6.5 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Generally fair; variable winds.

OUTLINES.

The Senate yesterday made but little progress with the Tariff bill; Senator Cannon spoke for two hours, proposing an amendment placing an export bounty on agricutural products; on the rice paragraph the House rate was adopted. —— All the men found on the steamer Dauntless when she was seized by the U. S. steamer Marblehead have been released. —— The contract for supplying heavy shot and shell for siege and seacoast guns has been awarded to the Tredegar Iron Works of Richmond, Va. —— Wm. Andrews, a young negro who committed a felonious assault upon Mrs. B. T. Kelly, Princess Ann, Md., was taken from the sheriff and hanged by a mob of citizens. —— The Freight Commissioners' Association of the United States organized at Cincinnati. —— At the meeting of the Master Car-builders' Association yesterday rules concerning railway cars were adopted; re-election of the present officers of the association was recommended. —— Republican members of the Senate Finance committee have decided to withdraw the amendments to the Tariff bill for an additional tax on beer and a duty of ten cents a pound on tea, and have determined to place a stamp tax on bank checks. —— The police stopped the Maher-Sharkey fight in the seventh round and the principals were arrested; the fight was declared a draw. —— E. A. Poarch shot and killed James Eames, yesterday, at Stoney Creek, near Petersburg, Va. —— W. T. Lyne, a farmer, of Henrico county, Va., committed suicide. —— President McKinley and party left Washington for Nashville yesterday at noon. —— The Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church met at Nashville, elected officers and appointed missionaries. —— New York markets: Money on call was easy at 1@1¼ per cent., last loan at 1 and closed offered at 1 per cent.; cotton steady—middling 7 7-16c; flour firm; wheat—spot weak; corn—spot steady; No. 2 —c at elevator and 30¾c afloat; rosin steady—strained common to good $1.70@1.75; spirits turpentine firm at 27½@28c.

With a 280 per cent. tariff duty the pocketknife ought to feel that it is reasonably protected.

Scientists say the earth is over 30,000,000 years old, and they haven't found the way to the North pole yet.

The lead Trust, which has been declaring a quarterly annual dividend of three per cent., feels poor and wants some more protection.

They are rather overdoing the Joan of Arc business. Crete had her Joan, Greece had hers, and now one comes to the front in the Philippine Islands.

From replies received, Messrs. Latham, Alexander & Co., of New York estimate the cotton acreage this year at 979,000 acres, 4.4 per cent. larger than that of last year.

Since the election in Chicago Hon. Wash Hesing hasn't risen once to complain of the ridiculously low assessment on his property. He seems to have become reconciled to it.

A man who lost $12,000 on a Chicago train the other day had it returned to him intact by the finder. The presumption is that there were not many Chicago people on that train.

The Urbana affair has converted Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, to the belief that hanging by law in cases of that kind would make the temptation to lynch law less. That was an object lesson.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 69. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,330

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

REDUCED TO $5.00.

BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

A Western Republican exchange rises to remark: "With farmers getting more for their grain and cattle and hogs, with the business handled by the merchants of the country greater than for many years, and with our exports for 1896 $325,000,000 in excess of our imports, conditions among the people of this country cannot be so serious as the calamity shriekers would make us believe." As all this was under the Wilson tariff, why in the mischief do they want to tear it all up?

"Divine Healer" Schlatter, whose healing and queer performances attracted so much attention in Denver and other Western localities, a couple years ago, and who has since had numerous imitators, was recently found dead in Mexico, where he had retired to fast and is supposed to have starved himself to death.

A squabble over a $10,000,000 estate left by a Montana man, who died a few years ago, has cut the estate down to about $5,000,000, the rest having disappeared in expenses. The counsel fees have amounted to over $1,000,000, and it isn't settled yet.

That German humorist knew how strike Kaiser William on a tender spot when he declared that "God knows everything, but Emperor William knows everything better." Billy couldn't improve on that himself.

A big syndicate with millions upon millions has been organized in England to develop the Canadian Northwest territory, something after the South Africa company plan. It will build railroads, towns, open mines and do a general development buisness.

An Alabama darkey killed a rattlesnake the other day that was equipped with two tails. Well, that's all right. A rattle-snake with two tails is in every way preferable to a rattlesnake with two heads.

The report that Weyler was to be recalled from Cuba and Martinez Campos sent in his place has been contradicted. The Spanish Government hasn't sense enough for that.

Russell Sage, of New York, "sees prosperity." And so does that starving nephew of his. He has secured an engagement at $50 a week in a dime museum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUNIUS DAVIS—Notice.
SEASHORE HOTEL—Notice.
S. A. L.—Veterans' special train.
NOTICE—Howard F. E. Co. No. 1.
NOTICE—Germania Lodge K. of P.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

WANTED—Agents.
W. J. KIRKHAM & CO.—Watermelons.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Last night shortly after 9 o'clock a false alarm of fire was sent in from box 19, Eighth and Hanover streets.

— A reception was given last night at the residence of Mr. Geo. R. French to the attendants of the Woodward-Bowen wedding.

— Rev. Thos. H. Sutton, pastor of Market Street Methodist church, was given a pound party by the members of his church Tuesday night.

— The Board of County Commissioners will meet in adjourned session to-night at 8 o'clock. The revising of the jury list is a part of the business to be transacted.

— The authorities at Goldsboro were notified yesterday of the arrest in this city of Fritz Bowen, colored, wanted in Goldsboro for assault and battery with a deadly weapon.

— Mr. George Campbell, proprietor of the Seashore Hotel, announces that his new hotel will not be ready for guests to-day, as before announced, owing to the non-arrival of necessary fixtures. He will announce the opening later.

Seized By the Sheriff.

The clerk of the Superior Court, Col. John D. Taylor, yesterday issued an attachment for $783.06 upon the contents of the confectionery store of Mr. John W. Plummer, Jr., on Princess street between Front and Second. The sheriff served the attachment, but the store was not closed, as by mutual agreement Mr. T. W. Wood was placed in charge as agent of the plaintiffs, Messrs. Schoverberg, Daly & Gales, of New York city. P. B. Manning, Esq., represents the plaintiffs in this city.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Miss Linnie Larkins has returned from a visit to Kerr.

— Capt. J. J. Atkins, of Southport, arrived in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. A. Hocut, of Rocky Point, was a visitor at this office yesterday.

— Mr. L. L. Braswell, of Charlotte, was among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mr. S. Eldridge, of Tennessee, is visiting at Mr. W. H. Alderman's, 61 Dock street.

— Mr. Owen Martindale, of Masonboro Sound, was a caller at the STAR office yesterday.

— Messrs. Henry Jarman and Wm. Sabiston, of Jacksonville, were observed on our streets yesterday.

— Mr. R. W. Rivenbark, of South Washington, was here yesterday, visiting wholesale merchants.

— Mr. H. J. Pope, agent of the Wilmington & Weldon road at Mount Olive, was one of yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Mr. B. F. Keith, editor of the *New Era*, is attending the State Press Association, now in session at Morehead City.

— Mr. Pembroke Jones, of New York, arrived in the city yesterday morning to attend the funeral of his aunt, Mrs. Emily B. London.

— Mr. A. F. Powell, of Whiteville, spent last night in the city. He gives the information that crops in the vicinity of Whiteville are quite promising, especially the cotton crop.

— Rev. B. E. Wallace and wife will leave to-day at 3.30 o'clock over the Seaboard Air Line for his former home in Soddy, Tenn., where he will take a month's vacation before taking work in another field. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace will visit the Nashville Exposition on their way home.

King's Daughters.

The ministering circle of King's Daughters met yesterday afternoon in adjourned session at the residence of the president, Mrs. Chas. A. King. The chief matter discussed was the special rates on the Seacoast railroad, by means of which the Daughters are enabled to transport the inmates of the Shelter to Ocean View and return. The rates have not been secured as yet, but will be, no doubt, in a few days. It was also proposed to have several entertainments on the beach during the summer season for the benefit of the Shelter, and with this in view the following committee was appointed, viz: Mrs. P. L. Bridgers, Mrs. E. P. Boatwright, Mrs. W. R. Kenan, Mrs. Jno. A. Arringdale and Miss Carrie Myers.

The meeting then adjourned.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—6 casks spirits turpentine, 15 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—2 bales cotton, 133 casks spirits turpentine, 198 bbls rosin, 83 bbls tar, 5 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—3 casks spirits turpentine, 75 bbls rosin, 9 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—6 casks spirits turpentine, 110 bbls rosin.

Schooner Argyle—29 casks spirits turpentine, 46 bbls rosin.

Schooner Samuel—27 casks spirits turpentine, 103 bbls rosin, 21 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 2 bales; spirits turpentine, 193 casks; rosin, 527 bbls; tar, 69 bbls; crude turpentine, 20 bbls.

Funeral of Mrs. Emily B. London.

The funeral of Mrs. Emily B. London, relict of the late M. London, Esq., took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock from her former residence, corner of Third and Chesnut streets. The services were conducted by Rev. W. B. Oliver, pastor of the First Baptist church, assisted by Rev. Dr. Robert Strange, rector of St. James' Episcopal church.

After services at the residence the remains were sorrowfully borne to Oakdale cemetery for interment. The pallbearers were Messrs. Jno. E. Crow, Fred Kidder, J. H. Boatwright, N. N. Davis, Walter L. Parsley, T. C. James, M. Cronly, Jr., and W. A. Wright.

Improvement of Streets and Roads.

The city and county yesterday received over the Atlantic Coast Line from the Penitentiary farm at Castle Hayne, six car-loads of crushed stone, which will be utilized in repairing the streets of the city and the county roads. One car-load of the stone will be used in repairing Red Cross street from Tenth street west, and two car-loads will be placed on Ninth street, between Market and Orange. The county will use the remaining three car-loads in repairing the South Creek bridge road.

Funeral of Harry Prempert.

The funeral of Harry Lee Prempert, who died of typhoid fever on night before last, will take place this morning at 10 o'clock from the First Baptist church. Friends and acquaintances are invited to be present.

The superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Baptist church requests the members of the school to meet at the Sunday school room at 9.45 o'clock this morning to attend the funeral.

Base Ball.

A game of base ball yesterday afternoon between the Young Crusaders and Parsley's team resulted in a score of 9 to 3 in favor of the first named team. Battery for the Young Crusaders, Stevenson and Wood; for Parsley's team, Southerland and Emerson.

WEDDING BELLS.

Marriage of Miss Isabelle Carew Woodward and Mr. Arthur J. Bowen in the First Presbyterian Church.

Yesterday afternoon at 6 30 o'clock, in the First Presbyterian church, Miss Isabelle Carew Woodward, of this city, and Mr. Arthur F. Bowen, of Raleigh, formed a union for life.

Long before the scheduled time for the marriage the sacred edifice was crowded with people, and by the time the appointed hour was reached there was not an available seat to be had. The floral decorations had been ably managed and attested the fine art of the decorative artist. Upon a handsome background composed of nature's rarest green, dotted here and there with daisies, the stately lily and the drooping rose showed forth in handsome and dazzling contrast, and as the rays of fast approaching twilight touched the scene the picture presented was one of rare magnificence. Each flower seemed endowed with unusual freshness and beauty, and looked conscious of its duty on this auspicious occasion.

At 6.45 o'clock the organ, hidden behind a wall of ferns and roses, responding to the touch of Prof. John G. Russell, pealed forth the wedding march, announcing that the bridal procession was about to enter. As the joyous notes floated out clear and distinct the bridal party entered in the following order: Mr. Eugene Woodward, brother of the bride, and Mr. Edw. T. Huggins, ushers, followed by the attendants, Miss Mary Worth, of Petersburg, Va., with Mr. Geo J. Woodward, of Greenville, N. C., and Miss Clara Woodward, sister of the bride, with Mr. S. M. Young, of Raleigh. Miss Mamie Weller, of Covington, Ky., maid of honor, then proceeded up the aisle, closely followed by the bride, leaning on the arm of her father, Col. W. J. Woodward. When the altar was reached and the groom had approached, attended by his best man, Mr. P. McKee Matthews, of Americus, Ga., the bridal party formed a pretty tableau, in the centre of which Col. Woodward gracefully relinquished the arm of his daughter to the groom, after which Rev. P. H. Hoge, D. D., pastor of the church, joined them together as man and wife. Then as the bridal party prepared to depart the beautiful strains of Mendelsohn's wedding march was wafted on the air, and the church bell merrily pealed forth the happy tidings. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, amid a shower of rice, departed on the 7.15 o'clock Atlantic Coast Line train for a trip through Western North Carolina.

The bride was attired in a handsome dark green tailor-made suit, and carried a large bunch of beautiful white roses, while the groom was habited in the conventional black. The maid of honor wore a magnificent suit of blue silk, and carried a large bouquet of Marechal Neil roses. The bride's maids, each dressed becomingly in white tarletan, carried a bouquet of Bride's roses.

The bride is the charming daughter of our esteemed and popular citizen, Col. W. J. Woodward. The groom is one of Raleigh's popular young sons, and is a chemist in the Agricultural Department in that city.

The happy couple received many handsome and costly presents from relatives and friends, attesting love and friendship. Among the presents was a handsome writing desk, the gift of the bride's venerable grandfather, Mr. B. G. Worth, and a magnificent solid silver pitcher, from Mr. James Sprunt. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward will reside in the future in Raleigh.

Many telegrams from this and other States were received last night conveying congratulations.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Latest Publication of the Seaboard Air Line—Showing Advantages and Attractions of the Territory It Traverses.

The STAR acknowledges the receipt of the "Special Seaboard Air Line supplement" of the *Manufacturers' Record*. It is gotten out under a handsomely decorated cover, and the contents of the publication are no less attractive than the exterior. Every movement that looks to the development of the South deserves to be hailed with delight, and the enterprise shown in the preparation of the S. A. L. supplement is in every way commendable.

It contains a statement of the industrial, agricultural and home attractions and advantages in the territory from Norfolk-Portsmouth to Atlanta, and from Rutherfordton to Wilmington.

It is significant of the progressiveness and enterprise of several North Carolina towns that they have large display advertisements and reading notices in the pages of the supplement. Lincolnton, Aberdeen, Carthage and Rutherfordton, notably, will reap a good share of the publicity which advertising in the special edition will insure.

The leading article is from the pen of Albert P. Phenis, editor of the *Manufacturers' Record*, and is from the subject, The Seaboard Air Line, giving the history of its organization and growth in recent years, its accomplishments and opportunities.

"The Seaboard Air Line's Tributary Resources," by Prof. J. A. Holmes, State Geologist of North Carolina, is another article well worth the attention of the reader, and calculated to be of great service in drawing capital to the territory described. And there are numerous other contributions which will be not without their beneficial effects in advertising the section touched by the Seaboard.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

SMITH'S ISLAND,

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT'S CLAIM FOR POSSESSION.

Appointment for a Hearing by Judge Purnell in Wilmington—Graduating Exercises at A. and M. College—Commissioner of Agriculture Mewborne.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C. June 9.

The new Commissioner of Agriculture, J. F. Mewborne, arrived in the city to-day. He will take hold of the department Monday next. Mr. Mewborne will not move his family here.

Governor Russell is unable to attend the Commencement exercises at Trinity College. Mrs. Russell and Private Secretary Alexander will be present. They left this afternoon.

Judge Purnell tells me that he has made an appointment to have a hearing in the litigation case for possession of Smith's island, brought by the United States Government. The Judge will hear the case in Wilmington either this month or next. Judge Purnell has a number of equity cases scheduled here during the Summer, which will occupy the greater part of his time.

To day the graduating exercises occurred at the A. & M. College. The diplomas were awarded the young men by Governor Russell. A great deal of interest is centered in the meeting of the Board of Trustees this morning.

The Street committee of the city has announced that the efforts of that department will be directed towards the sidewalks in preference to the streets during the present administration.

Mr. Jabez Myers, who died in New York yesterday, was well known in Raleigh and had many friends here.

The State Treasurer's office is now undergoing many repairs. A tile floor is being put in. Father Worth wants to put in some new iron vaults with catchy red and white trimmings, and he is also anxious to put in other new fangled office fixtures. Governor Russell, and the other members of the Public Building and Grounds Board, are opposed to the amiable Treasurer's new ideas, because they involve a heavy expenditure.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

A stiff fight is on among the trustees of the A. & M. College as to whether changes shall be made in the faculty of the college. The board met twice to-day, but transacted nothing save routine business. Gov. Russell thinks several changes should be made, and is fearful lest those directors favoring the retention of the present faculty will be in the majority.

The Governor this evening appointed Westmoreland janitor of the Supreme Court building. Logue Harris is against Gov. Russell. To-morrow the fight will be decided in the meeting of the board. Victor Dockery and Joe Woods, of Halifax, are to be given positions in the Penitentiary. The Governor has heretofore opposed Dockery's appointment.

The county commissioners appoint as members of the new school board, T. H. Briggs, Hazy Bagwell and N. F. Roberts, a negro teacher, of Shaw University.

Judge Purnell re-appointed George Green as clerk of the Federal Court at Newbern. United States commissioners appointed to-day are D. C. Mangum, Durham; T. W. Dewey, Newbern; Albert I. Lewis, Beaufort.

DEATH OF MR. A. ADRIAN

One of Wilmington's Prominent Business Men—A Respected and Honored Citizen.

Last night at 10 35 o'clock, Mr. Alrich Adrian entered into rest.

Mr. Adrian was a man possessed of many noble traits of character, and was well liked by all who knew him. He was a native of Schiffdorf near Brennerhaven, Germany, where he was born sixty-three years ago. Mr. Adrian came to Wilmington when he was about twenty three years old, and has resided here ever since. He was for many years senior member of the well known mercantile firm of Adrian & Vollers, and later of the Adrian Company, wholesale grocers, corner of Front and Dock streets.

Mr. Adrian was one of Wilmington's most prominent and progressive citizens. He was one of the founders, and afterwards president and foreman of Howard Relief Fire Engine Co. No. 1, the engine of which, the "Adrian," now bears his name. He was also a member of Germania Lodge No. 4, K. of P.

The deceased leaves a wife, one son, Mr. A. P. Adrian, and two daughters, Miss Annie Adrian and Mrs. E. Schulken, all of this city, with whom the STAR deeply sympathizes in their sad loss.

The funeral will take place from the family residence on Orange street, between Second and Third, this afternoon at 5 o'clock; thence to St. Paul's Lutheran church.

The members of Howard Relief Fire Engine Company will attend the funeral in a body.

Excursion from Fayetteville.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company will give an excursion to-day from that city to Wilmington, in celebration of the Battle of Bethel, June 10th, 1861, the first engagement of the hostile forces of the North and South in the war between the States, when the Federals, under Gen. Butler, attacked Gen. Magruder, at Bethel, on the Virginia peninsula, near Yorktown, and were met and defeated by the First North Carolina Infantry, under command of Col. D. H. Hill, and the Richmond Va., Howitzer battalion.

The Independent Company, as Company H of the First regiment, took a prominent part in the Battle of Bethel.

The excursionists are expected to arrive at 10 o'clock this morning by special train over the C. F. and Y. V. railroad.

Fire at Rocky Point.

A lamp exploded in the store of Mr. C. N. Sparkman, Rocky Point, on night before last, and communicated the flames to the stock of goods, causing loss on goods, totally and partially destroyed, of $800.

The fire was extinguished before any very great damage was done to the store. The building was insured, but there was no insurance on the stock.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

BASE BALL.

The National League—Result of Yesterday's Games and Other Interesting Features.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Baltimore, 11; Cleveland, 6.
Washington, 6; St. Louis, 0.

WHERE THEY PLAY TO DAY.

Cleveland at Baltimore.
Louisville at Boston.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	26	9	.743
Boston	25	12	.675
Cincinnati	24	13	.648
New York	19	15	.558
Pittsburg	19	17	.527
Cleveland	20	17	.526
Brooklyn	19	18	.513
Philadelphia	20	19	.513
Louisville	16	21	.444
Chicago	14	23	.378
Washington	10	25	.285
St. Louis	8	32	.200

Rain only permitted two games to be played yesterday—Baltimore and Cleveland, and Washington and St. Louis.

Hoffer pitched for the Orioles yesterday and pitched great ball up to the ninth inning, when the Indians made three singles, two doubles and a triple, netting five runs.

Reports say that the Senators and the Browns played an errorless game yesterday. Tiger!

Pittsburg crawled ahead of Cleveland yesterday, owing to the Indians' loss.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The following letter from the committee of Odd Fellows in regard to the recent entertainment by the Sunbeam Club voices the sentiments of all Odd Fellows:

Dear Miss Alderman:

Allow us in behalf of the Odd Fellows of this city to thank you and through you the teachers and children of your school and all who assisted you in the very entertaining exhibition given Friday night, June 4th, at the Opera House by the Sunbeam Club for the benefit of Odd Fellows' Orphan Home. We assure you that this, the second act of kindness by your school toward the orphan children of our beloved Order, is most gratefully appreciated, and we know that the little ones at the Home will always cherish the most tender recollections for their friends of the Sunbeam Club.

Wishing you and your school the success that such kindness is entitled to and thanking you again, we are yours most respectfully,

[Signed]
W. W. Yopp, Cape Fear Lodge No. 2; H. O. Craig, Orion Lodge No. 67; R. H. Northrop, Wilmington Lodge No. 189; C. B. Allen, Hanover Lodge No. 145.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

DIED.

PREMPERT—In this city, on Tuesday, June 8th, at 10.40 o'clock p. m., HARRY LEE, second son of Arthur and Nellie Prempert, aged 13 years, 4 months and 6 days.

Funeral services at First Baptist Church this morning at 10 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances invited.

—ADRIAN—June 9th, at 10.35 p. m. o'clock, ALRICH ADRIAN, aged sixty-three years. Born in Schiffdorf, near Bronnerhaven, Germany.

Funeral from residence, on Orange street, between Second and Third, this (Thursday) afternoon at 5 o'clock; thence to St. Paul's Lutheran church.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Notice.

OWING TO THE NON-ARRIVAL OF CERtain necessary fixtures, the Seashore Hotel will not be ready for guests to-day as previously announced. Due notice of the opening will be given.

GEO. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

je 10 1t

Howard Relief Fire Engine Co. No 1.

ATTENTION MEMBERS: You are hereby ordered to appear at your Engine House this Thursday at 4 o'clock p. m., in full uniform, to attend the funeral of our late brother fireman, A. Adrian. Honorary members are requested to attend.

By order of the Foreman.

J. G. L. GIESCHEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

je 10 1t

Castle Hall,

GERMANIA LODGE No. 4, K. OF P., June 10th, 1897. Brethren—Your are hereby ordered to appear at your Castle Hall, this the 10th of June, at 4 o'clock p. m., to attend the funeral of our deceased brother Knight, A. Adrian.

By order of C. C.

H. F. HAAR, K. of R. & S.

The members of the other Pythian Lodges and visiting Knights are also invited to attend. je 10 1t

Notice.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after the 10th day of June, 1897, to all creditors of the Bank of New Hanover at Wilmington, who have duly proved their claims before the Receiver.

JUNIUS DAVIS, Receiver.

je 4 1w

Seaboard Air Line.

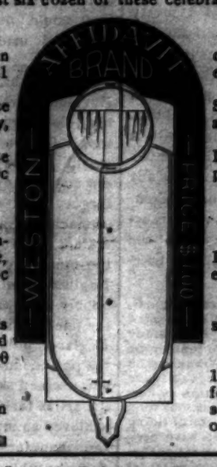
IT HAS NOW BEEN ARRANGED FOR THE North Carolina Confederate Veteran special to leave Wilmington at 9 o'clock Monday morning, June 21st, for Nashville. If there is sufficient movement from points north of the Carolina Central, a special will be run from Raleigh also, over the Raleigh & Augusta, connecting at Hamlet. There will also be specials from the Western Division. All will consolidate at Atlanta and move from that point, solid train, reaching Atlanta at about the same time as the South Carolina special which leaves Columbia on the same date. These trains will run through solid to Nashville, Tenn., without change of cars. je 10 tf

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT A. D. BROWN'S,

No. 29 North Front St.

Gent's Furnishings.

Just six dozen of these celebrated



Shirts, beautifully laundered, perfect fitting and just your size, only $1 each.

Gentlemen's Gauze Shirts, long and short sleeves, elegant quality, and only 25 and 50c each.

Gentlemen's Gauze Drawers, perfect fitting, any size, only 25 and 50c pair.

A special line of Gentlemen's Half Hose, Onyx Black, only 15c pair.

Ladies' Gauze and Ribbed Vests, 5c to 50c each.

Ladies's Bath Suits and Caps in Flannel and Mohair, $3.00 to $6.00 each.

Summer Corsets, all sizes, only 50c pair.

50 rolls Matting on Tuesday's steamer.

We have just received 12 dozen Negligee Shirts for gentlemen. Call and see them. They are only $1.00 each.

Wilmington's Big Racket Store

Price List:

Fine Ladies' Sailor Hats at 8c. A job Children's Lawn Caps at 7c. Duck Tam O'Shanter Caps at 12c. Colored Tam O'Shanter Caps at 8c. Boys' nice fine banded Straw Hats at 10c. Men's and Boys' Palmetto, wide brim, best quality, at 10c. All styles Trimmed Sailors at 25, 50, 75c, $1.00 and 1.50.

Ladies' nice Trimmed Hats, with flowers and ribbons at 50c.

Men's Odd Pants—Heavy Jeans at 39c. Pretty Cottonade at 29c. Special and best quality Linen Pants at 50c, worth $1.00. Fine Flannel Pants, all colors, at 75c and $1.00.

Gent's Linen Suits, nicely made for gents, at $3.87 a Suit.

Gent's nice all wool Suits at $4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 a Suit.

Good Suits at $2.95 and 3.35 a Suit.

Shoes for Ladies—Nice fine honest goods, clean stock, at 50, 60, 75c a pair.

Men's Shoes from 75, 90c, $1.00 and 1.25, and 1.39, 1.50 up to 2.50 and 3.00 a pair.

Children's Button Shoes, from 3's to 8's, at 19, 25, 35 and 50c a pair.

Children's Shoes, from 8's to 8's, for 25 to 60; from 9's to 11's, 35 to 75c; from 12's to 2's, for 50c to $1.25 a pair.

Ladies' Leather Belts from 10 to 15, 25, 35 and 50c.

Shirt Waist Sets—3 studs, 1 collar button, 1 pair linked cuff buttons, for 10, 25 and 50c a Set.

Gent's fine Shirt Sets, Studs, at 25, 50 and $1.00.

Cuff Buttons, 25, 35 and 50c.

Side Combs, Hair Pins, Finger Rings, Lock Bacelets, silver and gold-plated, and Curling Irons, from 5 to 10c.

Ladies' Corsets, something special, worth 50c, a nice clean job at 33c; sells every time it is shown.

Nice Umbrellas for 45, 50, 65, 75, 90c, $1.00 and up to 3.00. Umbrellas at bottom prices.

Large Sun Shades for buggies and carts at $1.40 each, all colors.

Dragon-colored Spool Cotton at 1c a spool. Four Lead Pencils at 1c. Six balls of Sewing Thread at 5c. One box of 8 ounces Clinch Shoes Nails at 5c. A heavy pair Half Soles at 10c. Six pairs heavy Shoe Laces at 5c. Two large sticks of Stove Polish at 5c. One box of fine Iron-Shine at 5c. One large bottle of Bixby's Shoe Polish at 5c, worth 10c. One quart bottle of good black Writing Ink at 33c.

Heavy Plaids at 3½c. Good Ginghams, 3½c.

You will find us at 112 North Front St., opposite the Orton Hotel.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,

my 30 tf Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

THE NEW Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine WITH Rotary Motion and Ball Bearings.

Easy Running, Quiet, Rapid, and Durable.

Purchasers say:
"It runs as light as a feather."
"Great improvement over anything so far."
"It turns drudgery into a pastime."
"The magic Silent Sewer."

All sizes and styles of sewing machines for Cloth and Leather.

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Lemons.

20 Boxes Fancy Lemons.
400 Bags Virginia Meal.
100 Bags City Meal.
300 Bags Corn.
150 Bales Hay.
114 Bags Oats.
20 Barrels Mott's Cider.

W. B. COOPER,

je 6 tf DAW Wilmington, N. C.

It Touches the Spot

These Hot Days,

Strawberry Acid,

made from fresh ripe fruit, at the fountain of

JAMES D. NUTT,

je 5 tf The Druggist.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1897

SOUTHERN COMPETITION.

The New England cotton mills have been suffering from depression and overproduction, and they have been trying to account for it in various ways. Some of the mill men have taken advantage of the conditions to plead for more protection on the kinds of goods they make, and they will doubtless get it. The New York *Mail and Express* is a pretty good Republican paper, and a pretty good protection paper, but it thinks there is something more the matter with the New England mills than want of more protection, and that they have in the Southern mills a much more formidable, and much more dangerous competition than any that European mills can offer. Commenting upon the various reasons assigned for the reduced profits of the New England mills and the remedies proposed, it says:

"The prevailing unsatisfactory condition of the cotton mills of New England furnishes an interesting industrial study at this time. A majority are running on short time, there is evident anxiety on every side, efforts thus far vain have been made for concerted action in curtailing production, and suggestions for a reduction of wages as a means of tiding over present embarrassment have been abandoned as likely to create serious labor disturbances, from which all trades would suffer. Reports from Fall River, particularly, reflect an unhappy state of mind.

"There is abundant effort, of course, to supply an adequate explanation in the general depression of business resulting from the Cleveland administration and the delay of settling the tariff question. The serious effect of these cannot be questioned; but if they alone are responsible, how is it that the new cotton mills of the South are running as a rule on full time, and many of them overtime? How is it that we have received within a week from North and South Carolina and Georgia reports of new mills completed or about to be erected, new machinery ordered to replace or supplement old machinery, and additions to looms and spindles—in one mill of South Carolina the increase in capacity amounting to one-third?

"General business conditions are responsible only in part for New England's embarrassment. Competition is the true secret; but of this the New England manufacturers talk in whispers, fearing too great publicity of a fact which must—in the near future at least—be patent to all.

"From the time when the first cotton mills of respectable capacity were erected in the South the *Mail and Express* predicted the gradual transfer of the cheaper grades of cotton goods from the North to the South. This change we saw to be inevitable as a result of a new industrial awakening and the command of necessary capital and skill. We advised the cotton men of New England to embrace the opportunities offered by the South in economy of production and to transfer some substantial part of their capital to that section of the country, where manufacture was bound to find a natural location in close proximity to the fields which produce the raw material. Some have adopted this plan; those who have not are the chief sufferers today, for it is upon the high grades of cotton goods, still monopolized by New England, that the temporary depression fall heaviest.

"The facts which New England is called upon to face, and which will still be in evidence as a trade argument, whatever may be the measure of returning prosperity, are these, as shown recently by a New England expert after an exhaustive canvass of the situation:

"A modern brick mill can be built in an average location at least 20 per cent. cheaper in the South than in the North. There is no lack of water supply, and as a rule this is cheap. In Alabama coal is obtained at $1 50 per ton, rendering the cost of steam power about one-half that of the average New England mill. The item of wages shows from 25 to 50 per cent. in favor of the South. In the matter of transporting the raw cotton from the fields there is a substantial saving, and in many cases the hauling is made direct, without the necessity and expense of a compress. Taxes are low, and tempting premiums are frequently offered, either by towns or through the medium of State law.

"Balancing the various economic elements that enter into the manufacturer's calculations, this expert shows that in a modern mill, with a stock capitalization of $120,000, and 10,000 spindles running on print cloth, the saving in cotton, labor and power will amount to $18,000 a year in the operation of the Southern mill; while allowing liberally for the saving in interest on borrowed money in the North, where the percentage is generally lower, a balance of some $15 000 still remains in favor of the Southern mill.

"This does not, of course, include any high grade product, which New England can hold. But it means the ultimate abandonment of all cheap grades in the East, following the law of natural selection. With this prosperity or depression has nothing to do."

We published something similar to this some time ago from the Philadelphia *Record*, it which it was stated that some of the New England mills, which had abandoned the effort to compete with Southern mills in the manufacture of certain kinds of goods, were equipping with machinery for the manufacture of fine goods, which until recently were imported from England. Driven out of the manufacture of heavy goods by the competition of Southern mills they are turning their attention to the making of those kinds, in which they, for the present at least, will have to compete with European mills only, from which they may be, partially, at least, protected by a high tariff.

For a time they may succeed in this and have the monopoly of this kind of manufactures in this country. But how long will that be? How long until Southern mills will be competing with them in these as they have done with coarse goods, and practically with the same result? Do they suppose that Southern mill men will be forever content to go so far in the manufacture of the finer, higher-priced and more profitable grades and no further? If so, they have studied the progress of manufacturing in the South to little purpose, and have failed to fully observe the varied output of our Southern mills. We doubt very much whether the New England mills in the beginning made one-half the progress that Southern mills have in varied kinds of work within the past two decades.

Until within the past couple years, the goods that were made in the South were sent to the North to have the finishing touches put on, to be bleached or printed. Now we are erecting bleacheries and print establishments and are turning out goods complete for the trade without putting them through the Northern finishing houses. Southern mills have not yet touched a higher grade of goods that they have not succeeded in, and which they could not make to compare with any made in New England mills.

This may have astonished the New Englanders who didn't fully comprehend Southern ability or skill, and took it for granted that coarse goods would test the capacity of the Southern manufacturer. They seemed to forget that it was simply a question of machinery and of the skill to operate it, of which they didn't have the monopoly any more than the English manufacturer had the monopoly of capacity to manufacture the finer grades upon which the New England mills have entered within the past couple years. The perseverance and skill that have mastered the art as far as they have gone and achieved so much in progressive cotton manufacturing are capable of doing anything with cotton threads that human skill can accomplish. As they have mastered the coarser thread and figured it to please the eye, so will they when the time comes take the finer threads and weave them into fabrics quite as successfully as the New England weaver is now doing. In this New England mills are not beyond the reach of Southern competition, which will follow them up until the South is mistress of the whole cotton domain.

MINOR MENTION.

We admire the candor of Senator Stewart, as expressed on the interrogation elicited by the remarks of Senator Bacon in defending his position on the tariff question, "What are we here for?" Senator Bacon inconsistently denied that he was a protectionist while demanding and voting for protection, a dodge that Senator Stewart would not resort to for he bluntly declares that his business is to look after the interests of his constituents, regardless, of course, of the interests of the rest of the people. This, at least, has the merit of candor, and also of consistency, for that is what the majority of the Senators have been doing all along, They have been trying to get all they could for their constituents and to make the constituents of other Senators foot the bill. In other words they have been playing the grab game. When the grab game is being played so generally, we do not know that much fault can be found with this or that Senator for playing it too, when his people are among the victims, but he ought to have the candor to admit that he is playing grab, and not try to defend himself on the ground that he is doing it in the interests of the Government. This would not only be candid, but would have the merit of consistency, for on general principles one thing is as much entitled to protection as another, and raw material is as much entitled to it as that material put into finished form. To be logical a tariff should protect everything or nothing.

* *

Distinguished Japanese are quoted as saying that Japan does not want the Hawaiian islands; but did anybody ever hear of the representatives of any nation admitting that they wanted anything that didn't belong to them, if they thought there might be any trouble in getting it? As long as matters were going along quietly and ship load after ship load of Japs were being landed monthly at Honolulu, the Japanese Government could take matters easy, for it was only a question of time when the conquest of the islands would be effected by this peaceful immigration method, but when the Hawaiian Government saw the danger and took steps to ward it off by adopting more stringent immigration laws, under which it sent back a cargo of Japs, then the Japanese Government protested that this change in the emigration laws, and this refusal to permit the landing of that cargo of "emigrants" was a violation of treaty for which Hawaii must make reparation. To emphasize its displeasure Japanese warships have been ordered to Honolulu to compel compliance with the demands of Japan. As Hawaii is to some extent under the guardianship of this country, of course Japan will not be permitted to do any dictating to the islanders, who would not be able to defend themselves, so that there is a possibility of a little unpleasantness on the Pacific which may give our navy something to do, unless the Japs show a more pacific and less aggressive disposition towards the little Republic.

* *

While Senator Bacon tried to make it appear that a 20 per cent. tariff tax on cotton is a matter in which Southern cotton planters, and therefore the whole South, are interested and by which they will be benefitted, he was resorting to a mere dodge to defend the position he took. The only planters who will be benefitted by it, if *they* are, are the long fibre cotton growers, and it is not sure that they will be. It is claimed that Egyptian cotton comes into competition with the Sea Island and other long fibre cotton, both of which are grown in very limited areas, and therefore this protection was demanded. Possibly Egyptian cotton may be a competitor of Sea Island to some extent but the bulk of Egyptian cotton imported by our manufacturers is imported on account of its color, being used chiefly in the manufacture of hosiery. If this be the case the placing of cotton on the dutiable list cannot materially affect the price of Sea Island cotton, for the Egyptian cotton will continue to be imported and it certainly will not affect the price of the short staple which is not imported. The only effect will be to increase the price of fabrics made out of this cotton, and this is about all that Senator Bacon has accomplished by his stroke.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Senator Tillman may be a good deal of a nuisance, but he manages to ask a good many questions which the people would like to hear answered.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

—— With John Wanamaker, Benjamin Harrison, Chancey Depew, John C. New, John J. Ingalls, Samuel Fessenden, James S. Clarkson, and a few others who might be mentioned, the nucleus for an anti administration party is quite promising.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— Senator Bacon of Georgia protests that he is not a Protectionist by any means, but he votes for high protective duties in favor of Georgia pine "for the sake of revenue." The tariff system which the Georgia Senator advocates should be known as Bacon's Abridgment. It certainly adds nothing to to the Baconian plan for the Advancement of Learning.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— If the proposed rate of $2 on white pine lumber would have the effect of encouraging the production of that valuable wood, scarcely any paragraph in the Tariff bill would be more commendable; but it is not likely to induce the American people to plant white pine trees and as the supply of that kind of timber in the country is very small, Senator Vest's point, that the proposed tax is in the interest of "lumber barons," may be well taken. At all events, it would not be a protective tariff, in the proper sense of that word, for it would not increase and prolong the supply of white pine in the United States.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

That tired feeling is due to impoverished blood. Enrich the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla and be strong and vigorous. †

TWINKLINGS.

— "I thought you said, Grumpy, that you would never allow your wife to ride a wheel?"

"So I did; but she happened to hear of it."—*Detroit Free Press*

— Little Willie—"Pa, why do they call them 'minor poets?'"

Pa—"Because they ought to be working with the pick and shovel instead of writing poetry."—*Cleveland Leader.*

— She—Is the bicycle taking the place of the horse in Paris?

He—No, indeed. There isn't any old bicycle that was ever made that is good enough to eat.—*Fun*

— Perry Patettic—He says to me that he would like to gimme a little help, but all his change was in his other pants. I felt like soakin' him.

Wayworn Watson—Fer lyin'?

Perry Patettic—Naw. It made me mad, though to t'ink of a guy havin' a other pair of pants when he can't wear more'n one pair at a time.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

— Judge (to witness)—"You say you have known the prisoner all your life?"

Witness—"Yes, your honor."

Judge—"Now, in your opinion, do you think he could be guilty of stealing this money?"

Witness—"How much was it?"—*New York Journal.*

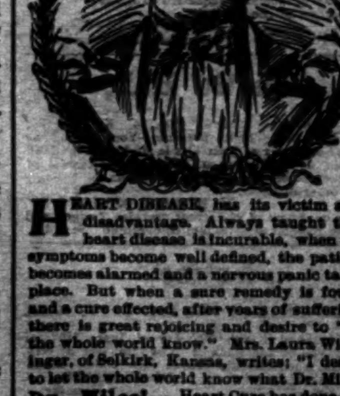
— "Do you think, Harry, you could induce one or two boys to come to Sunday school?"

"I could bring one," he replied, "de udder fellers in our alley kin lick me."—*Chicago News.*

— "Yes," he said, "I'm a self made man."

"I take it for granted," returned the smart young man, looking the old fellow over critically, "that if you had it to do over again you'd let the contract out."—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Let The Whole World Know The Good Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Does



HEART DISEASE, has its victim at a disadvantage. Always taught that heart disease is incurable, when the symptoms become well defined, the patient becomes alarmed and a nervous panic takes place. But when a sure remedy is found and a cure effected, after years of suffering, there is great rejoicing and desire to "let the whole world know." Mrs. Laura Wineinger, of Selkirk, Kansas, writes; "I desire to let the whole world know what Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has done for me. For ten years I had pain in my heart, shortness of breath, palpitation, pain in my left side, oppressed feeling in my chest, weak and hungry spells, bad dreams, could not lie on either side, was numb and suffered terribly. I took Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and before I finished the second bottle I felt its good effects. I feel now that I am fully recovered, and that Dr. Miles' Heart Cure saved my life."

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health.......

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee that first bottle benefits, or money refunded.

Pain has no show with Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

For sale by all Druggists.

June 15 ly

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Lumberton *Robesonian*: Preston Ivey, aged about 27 years, died very suddenly Saturday morning at the home of his father, Mr. Willis Ivey, about a mile and a half from town. It is thought that heart disease was the cause of his death.

— Jacksonville *Times*: Mr. Robt. George, a highly esteemed and successful farmer, who resides about a mile from Jacksonville, was killed by lightning last Friday afternoon. Mr. George came to Jacksonville last Friday, and about 4 p. m. he departed for his home; a storm coming up he sought shelter from the rain under a large pine tree, which being much higher than any other tree in the vicinity rendered it a conspicuous mark for the powerful bolt that shattered it from the topmost bough to the ground and brought instant death.

— Carthage *Blade*: Southern Pines is to have a system of water works. —— Ripe peaches were picked from a tree in Southern Pines May 23. They were of the Sneed variety, the earliest peach known. —— Some gentlemen at Vass are experimenting with hops. It is thought by the knowing ones that hop culture can be made profitable in the sand hills. —— Aberdeen was visited by a hail storm last Saturday, and considerable damage was done to fruit and vegetables. Hail was shoe-top deep in some places.

— Charlotte *Observer*: A telegram received by Messrs W. P. and A. G. Myers yesterday from New York, stated that their brother, Mr. M. Jabez Myers, died during the early morning in one of the hospitals on Ward's Island. —— Mrs. Jennie Stoudemire Hasty, wife of Mr. M. B. Hasty, died yesterday morning at her home on East Tenth street, of consumption, after an illness of nearly a year. Deceased was about 31 years of age. She was a daughter of the late Rev. M. Stoudemire. —— Mr. Z. G. Shelton reports the crops in Gaston county as looking well. The farmers say the wheat crop is the best recorded in sixty years.

The Holy House Loretto.

About 15 miles south of Ancona on the main line is the station of Loretto, and on the hillside, about 3 miles from the sea, stands the city. Towering far above the town rise the great dome and campanile of the wonderful fortified church which shelters within it the santa casa, or holy house, every year the object of pilgrimage of so many thousands of the faithful. On entering the church one sees at once, standing under the dome, a strange low chapel covered with white marble carving and gleaming sculpture. A host of sixteenth century artists—chief among them Sansovino—carried out Bramantes' design for the marble casing of the holy house. But in striking contrast to the rich exterior are the plain and rough stone walls of the interior. The innumerable silver lamps give a dim religious light, and the jewels on the image of the Madonna and the Child—a wonderful black image, carved, it is said, by St. Luke from cedar of Lebanon—scintillate in the gloom like innumerable stars.

Such is the holy house which angels are said to have brought from Nazareth in the thirteenth century in order to save it from desecration by the infidel. But the house was not brought immediately to Loretto. The angels placed it first on a hilltop near Fiume, on the Dalmatian shore. There it stayed for three years, when it was moved again and deposited in a wood on the opposite side of the Adriatic, near Recanati. The wood was a laurel wood, and the house was consequently called domus lauretana, or house of Loretto. Twice more, however, the house was miraculously moved short distances, till it was at length placed in its present position, not a very convenient one, it might have been imagined, for it was then the middle of the public road.

It seems almost unnecessary to say that there have been those that have made merry at this frequent "translation" of the holy house, yet an innumerable multitude of the great ones of the earth, including many popes and kings, have paid homage to this black Madonna in its rude stone cottage.—Westminster Gazette.

Belief Comes With Knowledge.

"Travelers' tales," although they have always been regarded with suspicion, were received by our ancestors in a singularly confiding spirit, and Marco Polo, and "that archliar" even, Sir John Mandeville himself, were treated with more or less respect. But as if to make up for their readiness to believe in "Gorgons and Hydras and Chimeras dire," when at a distance, other generations were singularly distrustful of most things near at hand. They displayed to a singular extent the wonderful skepticism that in all things directly touching the person generally accompanies ignorance. The state of mind was very much that of the honest farmer in the city who is in constant dread of being "buncoed."

Ignorance doubts itself, and consequently everybody and everythin else. It is only complete knowledge that is more nearly credulous, and advance toward it has been shown as much by what men are willing to believe and the readiness with which they believe it as by anything else. When the marvels of the Roentgen rays were announced, the attention of the world was brought up with a round turn by a discovery almost dramatic in its suddenness and surprise. Such sharp demands are becoming more and more frequent, but if there is anything more wonderful than the amazing nature of such inventions it is the way in which they are received.—Scribner's.

There Is Nothing So Good.

There is nothing just as good as Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is any better, but in order to make more profit he may claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, Colds, Consumption and for all affections of Throat, Chest and Lungs, there is nothing so good as is Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottle free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size 50 cents and $100. †

QUARTERLY MEETINGS

For the Wilmington District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

Columbus, June 4.
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, at Fair Bluff, June 5, 6.
Waccamaw, June 8
Kenansville, at Warsaw, June 10, 11.
Magnolia, June 12, 13.
Bladen, June 19, 20.
Elizabeth, at Carver's Creek, June 26, 27.

The District Conference will meet at Clinton and will embrace the second Sunday in July. R. C. BEAMAN, Presiding Elder.

NEW SUPERSTITION.

The Great New York Millionaires Afraid to Build Costly Mansions.

Since Cornelius Vanderbilt's costly city dwelling upon Fifth avenue, just south of the plaza, was completed no propositions for costly and conspicuous private mansions have been offered to the architects.

There is a reluctance, due in part to a superstition not frankly acknowledged, to spend great sums in building city homes or country residences. E. C. Benedict's $1,000,000 country seat, erected upon the site of Tweed's Americus club house, is conspicuous as an exception.

There are melancholy recollections that may in part explain this superstition. On lower Fifth avenue the costly mansions erected not many years ago for August Belmont and Marshall O. Roberts and Edwards Pierrepont and James Gordon Bennett are deserted and are to be delivered over to trade.

The elder Bennett had a beautiful country place at the farther northern point of Manhattan Island, but had not many years' enjoyment on it, nor did Charles O'Conor, who was his neighbor in this then country retreat, find that he had bought much else there than ill health, which drove him to Nantucket island to pass his declining years.

C. P. Huntington is said to have a superstition that ill fortune will attend him if he occupies the granite mansion he built upon Fifth avenue, nearly opposite the Vanderbilt house.

Yet it may be that he is merely calling to mind the experience of some of his friends. Charles J. Osborn, the broker, built a costly home just out of the city, only to die in it, and the neighboring mansion of the millionaire Flagler was closed in mourning soon after he occupied it.

J. B. Bostwick's charming place at Mamaroneck was his to enjoy not very long. Aspinwall met with misfortune soon after he built his famous place at Tarrytown, and not long after William Rockefeller enlarged and improved it his son was brought almost to death's door.

Elliott F. Shepard died even before the great mansion he was building at Tarrytown was completed, and A. T. Stewart was barely settled in the marble palace which he built on Fifth avenue when death called him.

William H. Vanderbilt's first stroke of paralysis came soon after his new home on Fifth avenue was completed, and there, a few years later, came with the swiftness of the lightning's stroke the fatal attack. The marble house in which William K. Vanderbilt expected to maintain conspicuous social festivity became of such gloomy association by reason of domestic troubles that he abandoned it, while Cornelius Vanderbilt had been in all only a few omnths in his new mansion when his active powers were shattered, and so the list could be extended.

There is no need to do that to show that Mr. Huntington's fear may be due to a pardonable superstition, or that there are other reasons than a reluctance to spend money that explain why it is that the building of costly private mansions is the only investment in real estate from which the greater capitalists seem to shrink.—New York Letter in Philadelphia Press.

The Man to Trust.

I went to Poughkeepsie once with another lawyer and a detective in plain clothes, who was escorting a prisoner who was to be resentenced there. The prisoner was shackled to the detective. They sat in the seat ahead of that occupied by the other lawyer and myself.

The train stopped 15 minutes at Poughkeepsie for lunch, and in order not to expose the manacled prisoner to a curious crowd I suggested that we sit in the car for a few minutes after the train had stopped, allow the passengers to alight and go to the lunchroom and then go quietly to a carriage which awaited us. The others agreed, and we sat still.

A nervous passenger who had ridden in the same car with us from New York and who did not know that one of us was a condemned criminal wished to get out for lunch and thought it advisable to ask some one to keep an eye on his hand baggage in his absence.

He hesitated until he saw only four of us left. Then he approached and looked keenly at each of us in turn. After a close scrutiny of our countenances he leaned over, tapped the prisoner on the shoulder and said:

"Will you be good enough, sir, to keep an eye on my baggage while I get a bite to eat?"—New York Herald.

The Sanguine Inventor.

"You have made fun of me a lot," said the sanguine inventor, "but this time I have a triple plated cinch."

"What is it?" asked his friend, with very slight interest.

"A camera with wrinkles in it."

"What on earth is that good for?"

"To take poster photographs, of course."—Indianapolis Journal.

British Children's Orchestra.

One of the most interesting musical organizations in the world is the Children's orchestra, of which her majesty the queen is patron and her royal highness the Duchess of Teck is president. None of the children is over 14, and nearly all belong to the families of the peerage.

It is proposed to erect in London a terrestrial globe on a scale of one million five hundred thousandth of nature—i. e., a globe having a diameter of 84 feet and showing the earth's surface on a scale of about eight miles to the inch.

The Turkish language is said by scholars to be the softest and most musical language of modern times, being better adapted to the purposes of musical notation and recitative than even the Italian.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and $1 00 at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

APPOINTMENTS

For Visitation by the Bishop of East Carolina.

June 13, Trinity Sunday, M P, S Paul's, Edenton.
June 13, Trinity Sunday, E P S John's, Edenton.
June 17, Thursday, M P, Holy Innocents, Avoca.
June 20, Sunday 1st after Trinity, M P, S Luke's, Washington county.
June 20, Sunday 1st after Trinity, E P, Advent, Roper.
June 23, Wednesday, M P, S Andrews, Columbia.
June 27, second Sunday after Trinity, M P, S David's, Scuppernong.
June 29, Tuesday S Peter's day M P, S James', Haslin.
June 30, Wednesday, M P, S Augustine's, Pantego.
July 1st, Thursday, M P, Yeatesville.
July 1st, Thursday, E P, S Thomas', Bath.
July 2, Friday, Communion, Bath.
July 4, third Sunday after Trinity, M P, S John's, Durham's Creek.
July 6, Tuesday, E P, Chapel of the Cross, Aurora.
July 7, Wednesday, Communion, Chapel of the Cross, Aurora
July 8, Thursday, M P, S John's, Makelyville.
July 9, Friday, E P, Sladesville.
July 11, fourth Sunday after Trinity, M P, S George's, Hyde county.
July 12 Monday, E P, Fairfield.
July 13 Tuesday, E P, Swan Quarter.
July 18, fifth Sunday after Trinity, M P, S Paul's, Beaufort.
July 18, fifth Sunday after Trinity, E P, S Clement's, Beaufort.

Com.—Communion.
E P—Evening prayer.
M P—Morning prayer.

Holy communion at all morning services.

The children catechized when practicable.

The Vestries will please be prepared to meet the Bishop.

Offerings to be for Diocesan Missions unless otherwise announced.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute	@	6
Standard	@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℘ ℔	13 @	14
Sides ℘ ℔	6 @	7
Shoulders ℘ ℔	6 @	6¾
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℘ ℔	@	5½
Shoulders ℘ ℔	4½ @	5¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	1 30 @	1 40
BEESWAX ℘ ℔	22 @	23
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℘ M	6 00 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℘ ℔	10 @	16
Northern	18 @	25
CORN MEAL—		
Per Bushel, in sacks	45 @	47½
Virginia Meal	45 @	47½
COTTON TIES—℘ bundle	@	85
CANDLES—℘ ℔—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	8 @	10
CHEESE—℘ ℔—		
Northern Factory	11 @	12½
Dairy, Cream	12 @	13
State	@	10
COFFEE—℘ ℔—		
Laguyra	20 @	
Rio	8½ @	15
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℘ yard	@	5¼
Yarns, ℘ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—℘ dozen	@	15
FISH—		
Mackerel, No 1, ℘ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℘ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℘ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℘ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℘ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℘ barrel	3 00 @	[illegible]
Mullets, ℘ pork barrel	5 75 @	6 50
N C Roe Herring, ℘ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℘ ℔	5 @	10
Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR—℘ barrel—		
Low grade	3 50 @	4 00
Choice	@	4 50
Straight	4 60 @	4 75
First Patent	5 25 @	[illegible]
GLUE—℘ ℔	7½ @	8½
GRAIN—℘ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	@	45
Car load, in bags—White	@	41
Oats, from store	30 @	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	[illegible] @	45
Cow Peas	@	1 00
HIDES, ℘ ℔—		
Green	@	6
Dry	@	8
HAY, ℘ 100 lbs—		
Clover Hay	[illegible] @	85
Rice Straw	@	50
Eastern	@	1 00
Western	90 @	95
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℘ ℔	@	3
LARD, ℘ ℔—		
Northern	5 @	5¼
North Carolina	6 @	10
LIME, ℘ barrel	1 15 @	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℘ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℘ gallon—		
Barbadoes, in hhds	@	[illegible]
" " in bbls	@	[illegible]
Porto Rico, in hhds	@	[illegible]
" in bbls	@	[illegible]
Sugar-House, in hhds	12 @	14
" in bbls	14 @	15
Syrup, in bbls	[illegible] @	15
NAILS, ℘ keg, Cut 60d basis	1 30 @	1 60
PORK, ℘ barrel—		
City Mess	@	9 50
Rump	@	9 00
Prime	@	9 00
ROPE, ℘ ℔	10 @	22
SALT, ℘ sack Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	80
Lisbon	@	
American	@	60
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40 @	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℘ M	5 00 @	6 50
Common	1 50 @	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50 @	3 50
SUGAR, ℘ ℔—Standard Granu'd	@	4 13-16
Standard A	@	4 11-16
White Ex. C	@	4 11-16
Extra C, Golden	@	[illegible]
C. Yellow	@	[illegible]
SOAP, ℘ ℔—Northern	3¾ @	4
STAVES, ℘ M—W. O. barrel	8 00 @	14 00
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℘ M feet—Shipping	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Common Mill	4 00 @	[illegible]
Inferior to Ordinary	@	[illegible]
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed		
℘ M 6x24 heart	7 50 @	8 50
" Sap	5 00 @	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 70 @	5 00
" Sap	4 00 @	[illegible]
6x20 Heart	5 00 @	[illegible]
" Sap	5 00 @	[illegible]
TALLOW, ℘ ℔	4 @	
WHISKEY, ℘ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2 00
North Carolina	1 00 @	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, June 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 23¼ cents per gallon for machine made casks, and 24¾ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 25 per bbl for Strained and $1 30 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quiet at $1 00 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady; $1.30 per barrel for Hard, 1 80 for Dip and 1 90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady, 23 23½c; rosin firm, $1 32½, $1 37½; tar firm, $1.05; crude turpentine quiet, $1 30, 1 70, 1 80

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	193
Rosin	527
Tar	62
Crude Turpentine	20

Receipts same day last year—97 casks spirits turpentine, 167 bbls rosin, 99 bbls tar, 29 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 7½c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5½	cts ℘ ℔
Good Ordinary	6⅜	" "
Low Middling	7⅛	" "
Middling	7⅜	" "
Good Middling	7 13-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7½c.

Receipts—3 bales; same day last year, 29

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 80c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 45@47½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 9—Evening.—Money on call was easy at 1@1½ per cent., last loan at 1 and closed offered at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange easier, actual business in bankers' bills at 486¾@487 for demand and 485¼@486 for sixty days. Posted rates 486½@487 and 487@488. Commercial bills 485¼. Silver certificates 60@60¾. Government bonds were firm; fives, registered, 113¾; fives, coupon, 113¾; fours registered, 110¾; fours, coupon, 112¾; twos, registered, 96 State bonds dull; North Carolina sixes 124; North Carolina fours 103. Railroad bonds firm.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Rosin steady. strained common to good $1 70@1 75; Spirits turpentine firm at 27¾@28c.

SAVANNAH, June 9.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25¾, with sales of 253 casks; receipts 1,615 casks. Rosin quiet; sales 803 barrels; receipts 4,219 barrels; closing quotations: A, B, C, D $1 37½; E $1 40, F $1 45, G $1 50 H $1 65, I $1 75, K $1 85, M $1 95, N $2 05, W G $2 15, W W $2 65.

CHARLESTON, June 9.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25; sales — casks. Rosin firm; sales — barrels: B, C, D $1 25; E F $1 30, G $1 35, H $1 50, I $1 55, K $1 65, M $1 70, N $1 85, W G $2 00, W W $2 25.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The cotton market opened with a bull flourish at an advance of 3 to 5 points on better cables and crop scares. Later liquidation set in because there was no speculative support whatever and prices eased off, but selling was checked through fears of a bullish bureau report Thursday. The market gradually dragged after the opening and closed quiet and steady, with prices 1@3 points net lower.

NEW YORK, June 9—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling 7 7-16c.

Cotton futures closed quiet and steady; sales 65,700 bales; January 6 78, February 6 90, March 6 95, May —, June 7 21, July 7 23, August 7 23, September 7 00, October 6 83, November 6 81, December 6 83.

Spot cotton closed steady; middling uplands 7 11-16c; middling gulf 7 15 16c; sales of 1,347 bales.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross 1,015 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,926 bales; to France 705 bales; to the Continent 1,188 bales; forwarded 315 bales; sales 1,347 bales; sales to spinners 846 bales; stock (actual) 127,-834 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 274 bales; exports to Great Britain 1 926 bales; to France 705 bales; to the Continent 1,189 bales; stock 271,493 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 3,408 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,436 bales; to France 805 bales; to the Continent 34,009 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,567,878 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,961,057 bales; exports to France 685,786 bales; exports to the Continent 2,063,536 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales.

June 9.—Galveston steady at 7 5-16, net receipts 38 bales; Norfolk, firm at 7 7-16, net receipts 4 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7⅝, net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 7 11-16, net receipts 18 bales; Wilmington, steady at 7⅜, net receipts 3 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 7 15-16, net receipts 48 bales; Savannah, dull at 7¼, net receipts 69 bales; New Orleans, firm at 7 7-16, net receipts — bales, Mobile, nominal at 7¼, net receipts 94 bales; Memphis, dull at 7 3-16, net receipts 50 bales; Augusta, steady at 7⅝, net receipts 11 bales; Charleston, firm at 7¼, net receipts 1 bale.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 9—Evening.—Flour opened firm and more active at first, later eased off with wheat and closed dull; Minnesota patents $4 00@4 30. Wheat—Spot weak; No.1 Northern New York 77¾c to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth 78¾c to arrive; options opened firm and advanced very sharply on bad scare of shorts, small Northwestern receipts and strong Continental markets, but turned weak and lost everything under heavy unloading of July, with general liquidation, which was ¾c net lower; No. 2 red June 75¾c; July 74¼@76¼c, closed at 74¾c; September 69 11-16@71 9-16c, closed at 69¾c. Corn—spot steady; No. 2 — at elevator and 30¾c afloat; options opened firm with wheat, but weakened under improved weather prospects and closed ⅛@¼c net lower; June closed at 29¾c; July 29¾@29⅞c; closed at 29⅞c; August closed at 30c. Oats—spot easier; No. 2 22c; options dull and easy, closing ⅛c lower; June closed at 22c; July closed at 22c. Lard dull; Western steam $3 75; July $3 75; refined easy; Continent $4 00; South American $4 30; compound $3 87¼@4 12½. Pork barely steady. Butter was quoted steady; Western creamery 11@15c; do. factory 7½@10½c; Elgins 15c; imitation creamery 9½@13c; State dairy 10@14½c; do. creamery 11@15. Cheese quiet; State large 8½c; small fair 8c; Western, part skims 4@6¼c; full skims 2¼@3c. Eggs were steady; State and Pennsylvania 11½@12; Western fresh 10¼@11c; Southern $2 55@2 70 per 30 dozen cases. Petroleum dull, Cotton seed oil dull; prime crude 20c; do. yellow 23½c. Rice steady. Molasses quiet. Potatoes steady; Southern new $3 50@4 50. Cabbages per barrel or crate $1 25@1 50. Tomatoes per carrier $1 00@1 25. Coffee—Spot Rio dull; Cordova 11¼@17¼c. sales of 500 bags Rio No. 7 on spot at 7¾c Sugar—raw strong; fair refining 3c; centrifugal 96 test 3 7-16c; sales 400 tons centrifugal test at 3 7 16c; 900 tons Muscovado 89 test 3c; 800 tons molasses sugar 89 test at 2 11 16, refined sugar firm.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Wheat to-day opened strong, and under a continuation of yesterday's short covering advanced sharply. This support died away later when favorable State crop reports were received, the result being that not only was the advance lost but 1 to 1½c besides. Corn and oats dropped about ½c of their previous values. Provisions were uncompromisingly heavy and closed at declines ranging from 10 to 27½c.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Cash quotations: Flour firm. Wheat—No. 2 spring 69½@70½c; No 3 spring 68@70c; No 2 red 78¾. Corn—No 2, 24¼@24⅜. Oats—No. 2 17¾c; No. 2 white free on board 22c; No. 3 white free on board 20@21¾c. Mess pork per barrel $7 40@7 45. Lard, per 100 lbs $3 42½@3 45. Short rib sides, loose, $4 10@4 36 Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $5 00@5 25. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 50@4 62½. Whiskey $1 19.

The leading futures ranged as follows: opening, highest, lowest and closing. Wheat—July 69⅜@69⅝, 70⅛, 68, 68½c; September 64⅜@65⅛ 65¼, 63¼, 63⅝@63¾c; December (new) 67¼@67⅝, 67⅞, 65⅝, 66c. Corn—June 24¼, 24½@24⅝, 23⅞@24 24c; July 24⅜, 24⅝@24⅞, 24½@24⅜ 24⅜; September 25⅞, 25⅞, 25⅛, 25½@25⅝ Oats—No 2 July 18⅛, 18¼ 18 18c; September 18⅛, 18⅛@18¼, 17⅞@18 17c. Mess pork—July $7 65, 7 65 7 40, 7 40 September $7 62½, 7 70, 7 50, 7 50 Lard—July $3 52½, 3 52½, 3 47½ 3 47½; September $3 61½, 3 62½, 3 57½, 3 60. Short ribs—July $4 22½, 4 22½, 4 17½, 4 20; September $4 27½, 4 27½, 4 25, 4 25.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat unsettled, spot 77¼@77¾c; July 73@73¼c; August 69¼@69⅝c; Southern wheat by sample 75@80 Corn easy; spot and month 28⅞@29c; July 28⅞@29½c; August 29¼@29⅜c; September 29½c bid; steamer mixed 27¼@27⅜c; Southern white 31c bid; do yellow 30@30½c. Oats steady and more demand No. 2 white 27½@28c; No 2 mixed 24@24½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—4 P. M.—Cotton—spot, moderate business and prices higher. American middling fair 4 9-32d; good middling 4 9-32d; American middling 4 5 32d; low middling 3 31-32d; good ordinary 3 27-32d; ordinary 3 21 32d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and including 6,500 American. Receipts 7,000 bales, of which 6,600 were American. Futures opened quiet but steady with a fair demand, and closed quiet at the advance. American middling (l m c): June 4 6-64d buyer; June and July 4 5 64d seller; July and August 4 3 64@4 4-64d buyer; August and September 3 63 64@4d buyer; September and October 3 57 64@3 58 64d seller; October and November 3 53 64@3 53 64d seller; November and December 3 49-64@3 50 64d seller; December and January 3 49 64d buyer; January and February 3 48 64d buyer; February and March 3 48-64@3 49-64d buyer; March and April 3 49-64@3 50-64d seller.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., June 10, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

Eva A Danenhower, 217 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Tacoma (Br), 209 tons, Matheson, Jas T Riley & Co.
Senator Sullivan, 654 tons, Crockett, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Colin Archer (Nor), 657 tons, Nielsen, Paterson, Downing & Co.
Lilly (Swed), 506 tons, Kastman, Jas T Riley & Co.

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Sportsmen AND Tourists!

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Seaboard Air Line

Reaches All the Famous

Hunting and Fishing Grounds

—OF—

Virginia and the Carolinas.

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Summer Tourist Tickets On Sale at all Stations.
Stop Over Privileges Allowed All Tourists.

Sportsmen's Bicycles Carried Free.

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VESTIBULED
LIMITED
—TRAINS—

Train Service Unequalled.

NO EXTRA FARES.

E. St. John, V. P. and Gen'l Manager.
H. W. B. Glover, Traffic Manager. T. J. Anderson, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
General Offices—PORTSMOUTH, VA.

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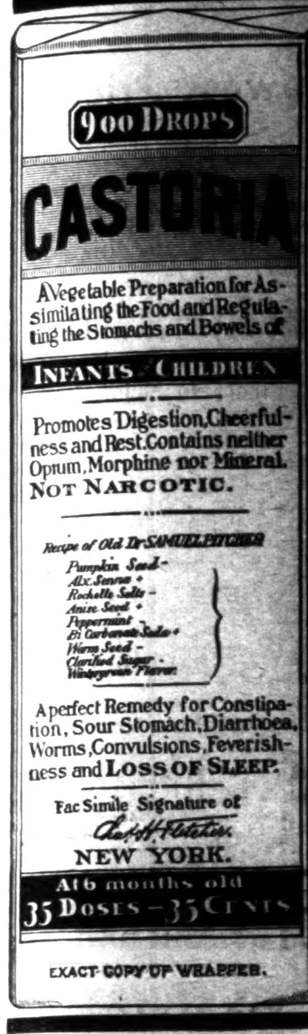

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THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

How Dr. Cuyler Became a Minister.

Peter Carter, in Golden Rule, tells how the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler became a minister. It was chiefly owing to his mother's influence. Most of Theodore's immediate male ancestors were distinguished lawyers, and one of them offered him a fine library if he would enter the legal profession. His mother, however, had consecrated him to the ministry, and fearing that he might be persuaded into the study of law she sent him abroad, which was the first of his many trips across the sea. While he was absent in Europe, his mother engaged a room for him at Princeton Theological seminary, so strong was her faith that he was to be a minister. On his return from Europe young Cuyler went with his mother to visit some relatives near Ludlowville, N. Y., and while there made two or three addresses at small religious meetings. His addresses were so successful in their effect that he was convinced that the Christian ministry was his proper field of labor.

Ensilage.

Ensilage is made by cutting the cornstalk when the ear is still in the milk, chopping up stalk, blade, corn and cob and packing the green food in a vat usually about 20 feet deep. After the mass has been allowed to ferment for from 48 to 60 hours, depending on the warmth of the weather, the contents of the vat is weighted down and fermentation ceases. The resultant is food treated with lactic acid, the first operation in a cow's stomach. A cow fed with ensilage is spared the wear and tear on her system of the first digestive processes. A vat of ensilage will keep two years and longer. The food when taken out of the vat is as it was when the fermentation stopped. The ancient Romans used ensilage, and its value was rediscovered 40 years ago by Goffard, a Frenchman.—New York Post.

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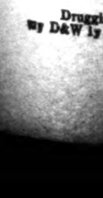
Agents for the United States, JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.



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COMPENSATION.

The air of March is raw and chill,
The wind blows from the sea,
But so you smile upon me still—
'Tis sunny June with me.

I know that time is on the wing,
Bearing my youth away,
But in your presence, dear, the spring
Of life is fresh today.

What matter if with scanty dress
Of gold or gear we stand?
I count its lack but trifling loss,
Holding your little hand.

So may we breast the swelling tide
Of years that bid us bow,
Fronting the future side by side,
Companions, even as now.

And when earth, sky, the trees, the grass,
Fade from our human sight,
I only ask that we may pass
Together toward the night.
—J. L. Heaton in "The Quilting Bee."

THE MODEL WIFE.

A Profound Editorial Essay Upon a Subject of Paramount Importance.

This kind of a person of our ideal is not easy found, as it takes much of thought and knowledge upon the part of man and women to become thoroughly acquainted with each other's way in every toil of life.

Our writer of this article has had no experience as to a model wife, and yet if he should find one it would be a pattern for all to follow. She doubtless would be good and kind and lovable whose house will be as handsome as can be on the inside. She should be ready to receive him on his return and also at his departure for the day. Then arrange your house in general, see to the wants of the cook and hired girls as well as to all men about your place. Pay all bills and run no debts if possible. Don't idle away your time making calls to see neighbors. Call on sick and the minister. Do all the good you can to entertain strangers and make them feel at home. Have your rooms swept, and this is generally what the model wife should do.

Of course husband and wife are differently situated. Some can live in the country, while others like city. Pay particular attention of what kind of a wife we get. The start for some are as economical and will spend faster than we can make. Yet, as a rule, model wives are at ease in a way, while others are not, so saying.

As to a country girl for a wife is far superior in many ways to those who have been brought up in the city. As to the latter wife, she likes theaters, operas, high life, society and dress, and out late at nights every week, and all this that goes to make up a city life. Whereas a country wife is ignorant to all such and has no advantages maybe, and they generally make the best of wives.

Men married, but are now repenting at leisure. Some have no way to either help themselves or their wives to the road of prosperity. The so called term of model wife becomes penulous. The lateness of the hour has prevailed upon the drainage of whisky to a fabulous price.

The calculation upon the support of our nation has been miscalculated down o sands of time by extravagance of a fai. re in not being able to economize in years of our youth. Can it be possible to have a model wife if our husband's means are limited beyond control, simply by pleasing self, I trust not. A model wife should be at the post of her own country, and if we get only 5 cents, though it be small, it will be 25 times that amount if saved by industrious and thrifty husband, who gives it to his wife to keep for him for some day in need.—Fuller's Gleaner.

A Bout With Max Beerbohm.

A recent interviewer of Max Beerbohm quotes that interesting and rather able person as saying that he talks with "pressmen" only because it is amusing to him to read the misrepresentations that appear in next day's paper. This may or may not throw some light on certain other statements which Mr. Beerbohm is said to have made. Speaking of his life at Oxford, he called it "a provincial little place, peopled with schoolmasters," where the inhabitants "are always spending afternoons doing things in flannel." It seems that Mr. Beerbohm tried to found there a Johnsonian salon, whose members were to call each other "sir," and in the evening have a chop at the Miter, but the scheme failed. Of Davidson's ballads this was said: "I am very fond of his verse—its expression is so perfect. I confess, though, I can't in the least understand his philosophy. Whenever any of his poem people have done anything wrong, he canonizes them and makes them happy. It is just as if some little haberdasher's assistant in the Brompton road had stolen a piece of cloth, and the omniscient Mr. William Whiteley, getting to hear of it, had at once made him a foreman in his shop."

Another interesting revelation is that "the little controversies which always crop up when I have given a fresh work of art to London are the only compensation for the bore of producing them. I hate writing—it is very distasteful to me indeed." In conclusion Mr. Beerbohm warned the interviewer not to make his article too short. "I must warn you," he said, "against compression in art. Remember that a herd of oxen on a prairie is more valuable than a tin of ——," a brand of meat extract which the English "pressman" does not hesitate to specify. It is not unfair, perhaps, to wonder how much he earned by bringing in the name.—New York Times.

Solved the Difficulty.

In some of the farming districts of China pigs are harnessed to small wagons and made to draw them. The well known tendency of the pig to go in a different direction from that in which it is desired to have him go is overcome by his driver wishing him to go in a direction in which the driver doesn't really want him to go. At least that is the way the matter is explained by a recent traveler, who certainly ought to be an Irishman, if he isn't.—New York Tribune.

FINES ON THE STAGE.

OFFENSES FOR WHICH THE CHORUS SUFFERS IN POCKET.

The Manager Makes Them Pay For the Privilege of Making Unnecessary Gestures, For Laughing or For Being Late In Getting to Rehearsals.

"Now, what in the world can you make out of that word?" the manager asked.

The reporter looked over his shoulder and was puzzled too. The reporter had just dropped into the office to say "How d'ye do!" and to hear if any new orbits had been calculated for the planets and satellites of the stage. The paper which the manager held was a report from the stage manager. It said: "Miss —— and Miss —— fined for making (then came the word that was hard to read) gestures, 50 cents each. Miss —— and Miss —— for laughing at them aloud, 25 cents each." The question—merely for the satisfaction of curiosity, not that it was of any other importance—was what sort of gestures they were which, in the opinion of the stage manager, ought to cost 50 cents each. After a good deal of study the word was made out to be "exageratory."

"Do you have to fine the members of the chorus often for making 'exageratory' gestures or for other faults?" the reporter asked.

"No," said the manager, "not very often. With our company, which is employed through the season and is thoroughly disciplined, there is less need of it than there is in some others that are got together for shorter periods and are not so well trained and managed. But it has to be done sometimes. There is no other way to insure discipline. To keep them in order all the time you have got to touch them where they feel it most, in their pockets."

"What are the usual offenses for which you impose fines?"

"Just such as these that you see before you—acting wrong on the stage or laughing or talking or dressing wrong, or faults in making up or tardiness. Half a dollar is the usual amount, or a quarter for little things."

"Never more?"

"Oh, for something more important, like impertinence to the stage manager, there might be a fine of a dollar now and then, but halves and quarters are the regular thing. A man or a woman in the chorus, or a girl in the ballet, who is getting $15 a week, really misses 50 cents and will generally try hard not to lose it."

"Do you have to keep up the system all through the season?"

"Oh, yes, from the beginning of rehearsals to the very end. There is a little more latitude at rehearsals, of course, than there is when the piece is actually on the stage and before the public. It doesn't make so much difference then if a chorus girl whispers to the one next to her at the wrong time, and promptness is not so necessary, though most stage managers are pretty particular on that point."

"How much latitude do you allow in the matter of tardiness before you impose fines?"

"None, now. We used to, and some companies do still, but we think the better way is to require absolute promptness. You have heard the expression among actors, 'Ten minutes for difference of watches.' That used to be the rule always all over the world, I suppose. That is, you know, if a rehearsal was called for 10 o'clock, nobody would be fined for lateness if he got there before 10:10. A few years ago in England they began the system of calling a rehearsal say at '10 o'clock for 10:30.' That meant that the appointed hour for assembling was 10 and for beginning the rehearsal 10:30, and that a fine would be imposed on anybody who was not there at 10:30. We did that for awhile, and I think it is a good way, but now we simply give the exact hour and expect everybody to be on hand. If they would be safe, or if they suspect that their clocks and watches are wrong, they can make allowance for it themselves and come ten minutes earlier just as well as to come ten minutes late and expect us to make the allowance."

Actors who were indignant at the imposition of fines have been known to insinuate that the stage manager did it to save the money, but there is little reason to suppose that this is done with any frequency. Fines are small penalties for people with small salaries. There have been jokes about the manager's getting his total receipts from the fines of the actors, but they were only jokes. The fines of a big opera company would scarcely amount to $50 in the course of a season, and it would not be worth a manager's while to try to save money in that way.

Some managers give all their fines to a charity at the end of the season. Dave Henderson of the Chicago Opera House does that, and he has a good, big, unruly Chicago burlesque company on his hands, and the fines amount to more than they do with some companies. Some managers save up the fines and return them to the actors who have paid them at the end of the season. In this case, of course, the only punishment is the inconvenience of going without the money for a time. But the chorus girls do not know, when they do wrong, that they are going to get their fines back. It depends on the pleasure of the manager, and he does not spoil the effect of his penalties by telling that he is merely acting as a compulsory banker.

It happened once in recorded history that a certain stage manager reported to his manager that Miss So-and-so was fined 25 cents for whispering. It happened that there were four Miss So-and-sos, sisters, in the chorus, and the manager did not know which one of them was meant. Then the brilliant plan occurred to him of fining each one of them 25 cents, and he accordingly did so, subtracting that amount from the envelope of each one when payday came. And all four girls submitted without complaint. This story—it is no fable—teaches that violent protests against fines are not the rule, and that there are some persons on the stage who know that they ought to be fined whether they are or not.—New York Tribune.

Origin of April Fool.

Very curious things may be discovered by pople who love to mouse among old books. Here is a very free translation from a Parsee record not accessible to many: "It happened in a remote year, when the inhabitants of a land were engaged in sun worship early on the first day of April, that a shining man stepped forth from the earth, proclaiming the purifying uses of fire. He called and counseled all who had damaged household stuff, such as broken kneading troughs, tattered curtains, coffeepots with holes in them, lame furniture, worthless books and all such things that might be considered the dry refuse of life, to make a pyre on the plain outside of the city and to celebrate this burning the first day of every April, after which the ashes might be used to fertilize the ground. So the householders began to carry forth. But their wives did seize on each miserable article, saying: 'Do not so. Behold, let us hide it in the attic seven years more. It may come handy.' Then the angel or messenger was wroth with humanity that would not purify itself by fire. And he said, 'From this day you shall call one another and be called April fools.'"—Chicago Post.

They Waited Well.

A large audience once gathered in Baltimore to hear the late Professor Sylvester read a unique original poem of 400 lines, all rhyming with the name Rosalind. He had appended to the poem a large number of explanatory footnotes, which he said he would read first. When at last he had done so, he looked up at the clock and was horrified to find that he had kept the audience an hour and a half before beginning to read the poem they had come to hear. The astonishment on his face was answered by a burst of good humored laughter from the audience, and then, after begging all his hearers to feel at perfect liberty to leave if they had engagements, he read the Rosalind poem.

Making Sure.

Grocer—Did you charge Mr. Heyson for that pound of tea?

Clerk—Yes, I fancy I did.

Grocer—Well, charge him over again. You can't be too sure of such a thing.—Strand Magazine.

A SEAL BOUNTY.

Massachusetts Gives $3 a Head For the Fish Eating Hair Seals.

To a good many persons who live inland and have nothing which brings them to the coast much it would be a surprise to learn that there are any seals along the coasts of Massachusetts, and especially that they are sufficiently numerous and destructive to have made it advisable to place a bounty on them in order that their number may be kept down. To the ordinary dweller in the inland districts the seal is an animal connected in a vague way with frozen climes and international arbitration. These are the fur seals, which provide such of the sealskin sacks as are not made in the plush factories, but the seals of the New England coasts are creatures of an entirely different stamp. Their skins are heavy and tough and are of no use for making sacks, unless they are mail sacks, and they are such useless and unpleasant animals that no one would go to the trouble of killing them if it were not for the bounty which has been placed on their heads by the officials.

This bounty is $3 a head, and it is paid because there are so many of the seals, and they have such an insatiable appetite for fish that if they were allowed to increase and multiply and train up their children to eat fish they would have a disastrous effect on the shore fisheries. It has been proved by experiments that a seal with a normal appetite will eat from 20 to 25 pounds of fish a day, and it can be seen that at this rate it does not take a very large number of seals to produce a fish famine of no small proportions.

Last year the county commissioners of Essex county alone paid bounties aggregating $450 for seals, which would mean that 150 were killed, as the bounty is $3 a head. This, it is probable, does not represent more than half of those actually destroyed, as only about half are recovered, for the reason that, unless killed at once, they nearly always manage to reach the water when shot and sink to the bottom when they are dead. It is probable that there are along the coast of Essex county 1,000 seals at least, and these, figuring 25 pounds of fish a day for each seal, would use up 9,125,000 pounds of fish in the year, or enough to supply 175,000 persons with four fishballs every Sunday through the entire year. This only represents a small part of the fish which would be consumed by the Massachusetts seals in the course of the year, as they are thick all along the south shore until the sand begins at the head of Cape Cod, for the seals are not found to any extent where the shore is sandy. They prefer the rocks.

These seals are what are known as dog seals and are entirely different in outward appearance from the fur seals of the north. Their skin is smooth and leathery, a good deal like that of a porpoise, only tougher. In their general shape, however, they are a good deal like their northern congeners, having the same round head and large, soulful eyes, which make it a matter of considerable difficulty for a tender hearted person to shoot one, even for $3. There is no regular method of killing the seals, and it is almost all done fortuitously, and by persons, usually sportsmen, who are out for some other reason than the deliberate slaughter of seals for mercenary purposes. Most of the killing is done in the spring, when the seals are rutting and come out on the rocks in large numbers. Even then, however, it is not at all an easy matter to kill them, as they are very shy, and unless killed at the first shot will wriggle off into the water and die there, sinking to the bottom. The only time at which there was any organized sealing expedition was several years ago, when about 20 seals got up into a river back of Plum island, near Newburyport. A party of enterprising fishermen stretched a seine across the mouth of the river, and at low tide went and killed all the seals with clubs.

Outside of the bounty the seals are of little value. There is a good deal of oil in them, as, on account of their unrestricted indulgence in fish, most of them are very fat, and their skin is worth something for leather. The bounty was originated in 1888, when it was placed at $1 a head, but as it was found that the seals were increasing in number it was raised to $3, which is the sum at present paid.—Boston Transcript.

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1897.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9 05 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.40 a m, Warsaw 10.55 a m, Goldsboro 11.56 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.30 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 5.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.57 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.24 a m, Richmond 4.20 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 3.40 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.55 p m, Chadbourn 5.29 p m, Marion 6.41 p m, Florence 7.25 p m, Sumter 8.43 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.30 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.01 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.54 a m, Magnolia 8.07 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 3.19 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 8.20 a m, Macon 9.30 a m, Augusta 3.05 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 50 a m, Greenville 8.52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 18 a m, Weldon 11 33 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 1 00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 2 40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 a m and 6 30 p m, arrives Washington 11 00 a m and 7.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p m. Sunday, 4 00 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.40 p m and 6 p m, returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7 50 a m, and Sunday 9 a m. Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m and 11 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive Smithfield N.C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 8.20 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m and 11 30 a m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 42 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6 10 p m, arrives Dillon 6.30 p m, Latta 6.44 p m, Pee Dee 7.08 p m; daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 45 p m, Chadbourn 5.40 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 42 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7 48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.55 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 9.14 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.35 a m, 5.20 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8 55 a m, arrive Darlington 9 20 a m, Cheraw 10 40 a m, Wadesboro 2 25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m, Hartsville 9 25 p m, Bennettsville 9.36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10 10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 35 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7 40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6 30 a m, arrive Darlington 7 15 a m, leave Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5 15 p m, Darlington 6 30 p m, arrive Florence 7 00 a m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.10 p m, arrive Selma 3.00 p m, Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.50 p m, Fayetteville 4.40 p m, 1.14 a m, Rowland 6.16 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.30 a m, Fayetteville 11.30 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 p m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 40 a m, Creston 5 32 a m, arrive Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 55 p m, Creston 5 47 p m, Sumter 6.40 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m. Returning leave Lucknow 6 35 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.20 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. my 18 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

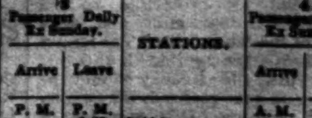
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND *6	NORTH BOUND †8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND †7	SOUTH BOUND *5
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	2 00	Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	2 10	Lv....Surry street.....Ar	12 30	3 25
9 30		Ar..Jacksonville.......Lv		12 06
11 00	3 50	Lv " ......Ar	10 02	10 25
11 50	4 30	Lv..Maysville...........Lv	10 09	9 18
12 30	4 44	Lv..Pollocksville.......Lv	9 50	8 30
1 30	5 30	Ar..Newbern.............Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. my 22 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 8 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 30	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 13	Kinston...........	10 28	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 32
6 37	6 42	Morehead City...	8 03	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 35 a m, and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points. S. L. DILL, Sup't.

jan 27 tf

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jan 22

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ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE, ATHENS, WILMINGTON, NEW ORLEANS, CHATTANOOGA AND NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, NORFOLK, RICHMOND.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT May 30, 1897

WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*3 20 p m	....
Leave Lumberton	5 30 p m	....
Leave Maxton	6 11 p m	....
Leave Laurinburg	6 23 p m	....
Arrive Hamlet	6 58 p m	....
Leave Hamlet	7 13 p m	*6 1 pm
Leave Rockingham	7 30 p m	8 22am
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 p m	8 54am
Leave Marshville	8 48 p m	9 25am
Arrive Monroe	9 13 p m	6 45am
Leave Monroe	9 24 p m	7 00am
Arrive Charlotte	10 25 p m	7 50am
Arrive Mt. Holly	....	9 20am
Arrive Lincolnton	....	10 20am
Arrive Shelby	....	1 10pm
Arrive Ellenboro	....	11 25pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	....	12 30pm

*6 40 a m	Leave	Hamlet	Arrive	8 20pm
10 00 a m	Arrive	Cheraw	Leave	*6 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	....	*4 35pm
Leave Ellenboro	....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby	....	5 55pm
Leave Lincolnton	....	6 56pm
Leave Mt. Holly	....	7 51pm
Leave Charlotte	*5 10 am	8 25pm
Arrive Monroe	5 55 am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe	6 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville	6 25 am	....
Leave Wadesboro	7 01 am	10 31pm
Leave Rockingham	7 41 am	11 08pm
Arrive Hamlet	7 55 am	11 20pm
Leave Hamlet	8 10 am	....
Leave Laurinburg	8 46 am	....
Leave Maxton	9 05 am	....
Leave Lumberton	9 51 am	....
Arrive Wilmington	12 05 pm	....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet	*8 15 am	*11 20pm
Arrive Raleigh	11 30 am	2 16am
Arrive Portsmouth	5 50 pm	7 25am
Arrive Richmond	*6 50 pm	*8 15am
Arrive Washington	11 10 pm	12 31pm
Arrive New York	6 53 am	6 23pm

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Monroe	*9 48am	*9 25pm
Arrive Abbeville	11 05am	1 40am
Arrive Athens	1 15pm	3 43am
Arrive Atlanta (Central Time)	2 50pm	5 20am

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

Both trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

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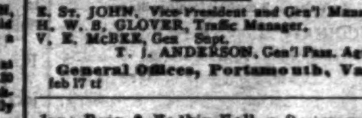
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT MAY 30, 1897

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
4 30 p m	Ar...Wilmington...Lv	12 15 a m
1 15 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	3 30 a m
12 45 "	†Ar Fayetteville...Lv	3 4[illegible] "
12 42 p. m.	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	3 4[illegible] "
11 20 "	Lv ....Sanford.... Lv	5 05 p. m
9 20 "	Lv......Climax......Lv	6 14 "
9 10 "	Lv....Greensboro... Ar	7 5 "
8 47 "	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	7 45 "
7 52 "	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	8 [illegible] "
7 19 "	Lv..Walnut Cove...Lv	9 18 "
6 50 "	Lv....Rural Hall...Lv	9 30 "
5 5 a m	Lv....Mt Airy.....Ar	1 10 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4
7 30 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	7 45 a. m
6 15 "	Lv.......Maxton.... Ar	9 10 "
5 42 "	Lv...Red Springs... Lv	9 37 "
5 02 "	Lv....Hope Mills... Lv	10 25 "
4 45 "	Lv....Fayetteville... Ar	10 50

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
8 35 p m	Ar.....Ramseur.... Lv	7 40 a.
6 57 "	Lv .....Climax.....Lv	9 38 "
5 45 "	Lv ....Greensboro... Ar	10 20 "

NORTH BOUND	No. 16 MIXED daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	10 55 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	12 21 "
Arrive Madison	1 10 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	2 11 p m
Leave Stokesdale	3 05 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 30 "

†MEALS.

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line at Maxton with Carolina Central Railroad at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with Southern Railway, at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western Railway.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.
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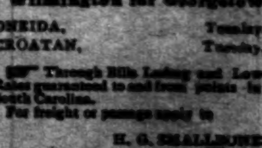

New York for Wilmington.

PAWNEE,	Wednesday,	June 2
CROATAN,	Wednesday,	June 5

Wilmington for New York.

PAWNEE,	Tuesday,	June 8
CROATAN,	Saturday,	June 12

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

ONEIDA,	Tuesday,	June 1
CROATAN,	Tuesday,	June 8

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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1897

LYNCHING IN MARYLAND.

A Negro Ravisher Hanged by an Infuriated Mob at Princess Anne.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PRINCESS ANNE, MD., June 9.—Wm. Andrews, the young negro accused of felonious assault upon Mrs. Benjamin T. Kelley, was taken from the sheriff here to-day and beaten into insensibility, then hanged to a tree by an infuriated mob, immediately after having been arraigned in court and sentenced to death for his crime. Andrews, who was but twenty years old, came here from North Carolina, and on May 5th of this year, was arrested for assault upon Mrs. Kelley.

At that time a mob endeavored to lynch him, but he was hurriedly taken to Baltimore and confined in the jail in that city until last night, when he was brought here for trial. During the night a number of men assembled and carefully planned to day's programme.

Shortly before noon Andrews was taken from the jail to the court house and arraigned before Judge Page to plead. He was thoroughly frightened and in a trembling voice pleaded guilty. Judge Page then sentenced him to be hanged, and Sheriff Nelson, together with Deputy Sheriff Dryden, started to remove the prisoner to jail. Just as they reached the outer door, some one shouted, "Come on, boys, let's take the damn nigger," and a rush was made for the sheriff and his deputy. Blow after blow with clubs, bludgeons and pistol butts were rained upon the head of the prisoner, in spite of the efforts of the officers to shield him.

Judge Page ran out of the court room and implored the crowd to let justice take its course, but he might just as well have talked to the wind. The sheriff and his deputy were soon overpowered, and then the maddened crowd pounced upon the negro, threw him to the ground and kicked him into complete insensibility. Meanwhile a rope had been procured, and picking up the inanimate figure from the ground, the infuriated mob placed the rope around the neck of the dying man and dragging the body to a tree within a hundred yards of the court house door, threw the rope over a limb and swung the body into the air. Then a dozen bullets were fired into Andrews, and he was left dangling until the coroner ordered the body cut down. No attempt at disguise was made by any who participated in the lynching.

RAILROAD MEN.

Freight Commissioners' Association Organized at Cincinnati.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—The Freight Commissioners' Association of the United States was organized here to-day with the following charter members: E. P. Wilson, Cincinnati; James S. Davant, St. Louis; D. G. Purse, Savannah; N. P. Trickett, Kansas City; E. S. Goodman, Richmond, Va; I. G. Iglehart, Chicago; F. W. Maxinee, St. Joseph, Mo.; N. B. Kelly, Philadelphia; R. H. Thompson, Pittsburg; A. J. VanLandingham, St. Louis.

The following was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That for the purposes of conference and discussion upon matters of mutual interest, it is the sense of this meeting that a permanent organization be formed to be known as the Freight Commissioners' Association of the United States, and that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a basis for a permanent organization to be submitted at the next meeting in Washington, in December, 1897, upon the call of the chairman of this association."

The following officers were elected: Chairman, D. G. Purse, Savannah; Secretary, N. B. Kelly, Philadelphia; Treasurer, E. P. Wilson, Cincinnati.

Committee on Plan of Organization—N. B. Kelly, J. S. Davant, A. J. Van Landingham.

The secretary is to furnish all members with lists of the names of officers in charge of traffic and commerce, and the members are to send such names to the secretary from their respective localities.

The pooling bills, the Sherman antiscalping bill and other measures were discussed, but no action was taken in the line of endorsement.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Additional Tax on Beer and Duty on Tea to be Withdrawn and a Bank-Check Stamp Tax to be Substituted.

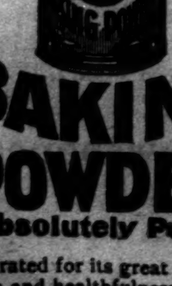
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Republican members of the Finance Committee will withdraw the amendments for an additional tax on beer and for the duty of ten cents a pound on tea. The pressure for the withdrawal of these amendments has been very great and many Republican Senators have made decided stands against them. The formal action of the committee on the subject has not been taken, but the determination has been reached. The members of the committee are still in doubt as to what shall be done with increases on tobacco in the internal revenue part of the bill, but there has been no great pressure to have these taxes reduced.

The question of revenue is giving the committee considerable concern, and if there should be a withdrawal of the increases on tobacco, as well as those on beer and tea, the bill would not meet the needs of the government as a revenue producer. For this reason it has been practically determined to make a bank check stamp tax, and the question of additional revenue by means of a system of stamp taxes on beer has been under consideration.

W. T. Lyne, a Henrico Va., frmer, who had been in ill health for some years commited suicide by shooting himself with a shot-gun.

ROYAL



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Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co New York.

TARIFF DISCUSSION.

LITTLE PROGRESS MADE ON THE BILL IN THE SENATE.

Democratic Attitude on the Tariff Discussed—The House Rate on Rice Adopted—Amendment Proposed by Senator Cannon Placing a Bounty on Agricultural Products.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Senate had a period of tariff speeches to-day, and as a result little progress was made on the bill. Senator Rawlins, of Utah, and Senator Mills, of Texas, discussed the Democratic attitude on the tariff from their respective standpoints.

Later in the day Senator Cannon, of Utah, proposed an amendment placing an export bounty on agricultural products. He spoke for two hours on the need of giving the farmer a share of the benefits of the tariff. Senator Butler, of North Carolina, also spoke in favor of giving the farmer equal benefits with other classes under the bill. Only half a page of the bill, covering four brief and comparatively unimportant paragraphs were disposed of during the day. The session will begin at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed at 12 15 p. m. No mention was made as to the time of taking up the sugar schedule, and the debate proceeded on the agricultural schedule.

On the rice paragraph Senator Allison, in charge of the bill, withdrew the committee amendments reducing the House rates, leaving the House rates to stand.

Senator Mills, of Texas, moved to strike out the entire rice paragraph and substitute a new one placing a uniform duty of forty per cent. ad valorem on all grades of rice; rejected, yeas, 19, nays, 40.

Five Democrats, Messrs. Bacon, Clay, McEnery, McLaurin and Tillman, and four Populists, Messrs. Allen, Butler, Heitfeld and Stewart, voted with the Republicans in the negative. The rice paragraph was then agreed to as it came from the House.

Rye and rye flour were agreed to as reported.

Paragraph 231 on tapioca had been struck out by the Senate. On the question of agreeing to this change Senator Rawlins of Utah, took the floor to answer Senator Vest's statement yesterday, that a "new evangel" of Democratic doctrine was being proclaimed by certain Democratic Senators. Senator Rawlins said he had been a member of the Committee on Resolutions and Platform at the Chicago Convention, presenting that tariff clause which had been under discussion. It was on his motion it was agreed to.

Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, platform in hand, interrupted to ask Senator Rawlins, since he presented the tariff clause, why the good old Democratic word "only" after "tariff for revenue" came to be omitted. Was it an intentional omission, Senator Lindsay asked.

"I think not," responded Senator Rawlins.

"I can throw some light on that subject," said Senator Tillman, who was also a member of the Committee on Platform at the Chicago Convention. "It was omitted purposely, after discussion."

Senator Rawlins reviewed the course of the Democratic party in early tariff legislation. The essential principle of this was that all burdens and benefits should be borne equally. This was no new evangel, no vile reptile or rattlesnake, as Senator Vest had characterized it, and there was no need of any Democratic Senator invoking the Almighty against such doctrine. It came to Democratic Senators pure and undefiled from the Democratic fathers, and he would support it.

Senator Mills severely arraigned the bill as a class measure designed to build up a vast fund for distribution among the beneficiaries of the bill and at the expense of the "forgotten man," the tax payer. He indirectly criticised those Democratic Senators who voted for the amendments to the bill putting a tax on cotton and other articles, contending that their course was a radical departure from the tenets of Democracy. Senator Mills closed with an ominous prediction that the abandonment of Democratic simplicity would bring forth out of the dark some historian to write the chapter on the "decline and fall of the great American people."

The Senate amendment was then agreed to, striking out the House provision on tapioca.

Senator Vest moved to strike out the paragraphs placing a duty on wheat at 25 cents per bushel and on wheat flour at 25 per cent. ad valorem. Rejected—yeas 15, nays 35. Four Democrats—Bacon, McEnery, McLaurin and Tillman—and two Populists—Allen and Heitfeld—voted with the Republicans in the negative.

The paragraphs on wheat and wheat flour were then agreed to.

Senator Cannon took the floor to speak on his amendment, but yielded a moment to allow Senator Thurston, Nebraska, to present what he termed some evidences of "returning prosperity" in the shape of som editorials from Nebraska newspapers, showing a general revival of business.

"Is not the Wilson tariff law still on the statute books?" asked Senator Gray of Delaware, Democrat. "It is, but it is expectation of the passage of the pending measure," replied Senator Thurston, "which is causing this revival."

Senator Berry of Arkansas, asked to have read a statement recently made by ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker about the deplorable condition of affairs.

Senator Cannon objected, saying amid laughter, that it would be cruel, inhuman and unjustifiable to have Mr. Wanamaker's statement injected at this point of the proceedings.

After some further cross-firing, Senator Cannon proceeded with his speech. He denounced the pending measure as grossly and palpablyin equitable, because it compelled the sale of the products of the soil in the lowest market of the world and the purchase of manufactured articles in the highest market. To the original doctrine which contemplated the protection of manufactures he still subscribed. The trouble was that agriculture, which at the beginning was ready to support the manufacturers struggling for existence, had fallen far in the rear.

The only ground upon which the doctrine of protection could stand was that it protected the labor of this country from the wolfish pauper labor of the world. But how could any one contend for protection to the labor of the shops and mills and deny it to the of the labor fields? The farmer competed with the world. If this bill was not just the country would be plunged again next year into the agony of a tariff agitation. If it was just it might endure.

Senator Cannon said he hoped that it might endure with slight modification for many years, before this country was waiting for the settlement of a greater question than this.

This proposition offered by him for export bounties on agricultural staples, he said, was first called to his attention by David Lubin at the meeting of the trans-Mississippi Congress three years ago. He had opposed it then but found he had been wrong.

In answer to a question, Senator Cannon said the amount to be paid by the Government in export bounty under his amendment would be $47,944,580. He argued that the American farmer was obliged to sell his wheat and cotton at the low prices prevailing in free trade countries of the world, while he bought his supplies at the high rates in a protected market. His proposition was designed to overcome this inequality. He maintained that the era of prosperity so much sought would not come until it started from the farmers.

Senator Cannon spoke until shortly before 5 o'clock and was followed by Senator Butler, of North Carolina, arguing against the heavy burdens the bill put upon the farmer. He favored Senator Cannon's proposition as a measure that would correct the inequalities of the Tariff bill, which bore heavily on the farmer and gave him none of the benefits of protection.

At 5 30 the bill was laid aside, the Senate held an executive session and then adjourned.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

ITS INJUNCTION CASE AGAINST GOV. RUSSELL AND OTHERS.

Argument in the U. S. Circuit Court at Asheville Concluded—Judge Simonton Will Render Decision After Advisement.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 9.—Argument in the injunction case of the Southern Railway against the North Carolina Railway, Gov. Russell and others, was resumed in the United States Circuit Court here to-day. W. H. Day, of counsel for the defendants, said:

"Gov. Russell has only declared his intention to test the validity of this lease. In 1871 this company appeared in our midst. The story of their first act is the corruption of a North Carolina official. Six years before the expiration of that lease they undertake to again lay hands on this property. Then the Governor simply says he will investigate this lease.

"The People of North Carolina are not afraid of Federal Courts. We remember when a Federal judge saved the liberties of the people of the State. We are jealous of our rights. From the fact that the lease of 1871 was valid for thirty years, it does not follow that one is good for ninety-nine years. For all practical purposes a lease for such a time would be a sale.

"It is said that Governor Russell is the only man these people have attacked, and it turns out that he is the only Governor that has gone against their will."

Hon. John G. Carlisle followed. In opening he remarked that the Southern Railway Company did not obtrude itself upon the people of North Carolina uninvited. The Southern has no quarrel with the people of the State. The Southern does not apologize for coming here. "While I will go as far," he said, "as anybody in upholding the rights of the State, I would not hesitate to sustain the right of this court in a decision of the question of right and wrong. As to the rights of the State of North Carolina as sovereign, we make no question. The questions in this case are: Has the Southern Company a valid lease? Was it executed in exercise of power under the law; if so, then was it fairly procured? If the North Carolina Railroad Company has the right to make a lease for thirty years, what is there in law to prohibit it from making a lease for ninety nine years. The validity of the thirty years lease being conceded then why may not there be a lease for a term of ninety-nine years?

"Such is in the nature of a bill to quiet title. It is sufficient in such action that the owner in possession of the property is not threatened."

Mr. Carlisle maintained the jurisdiction of the court and concluded as follows:

"I have nothing to say about the conduct of the Governor of North Carolina. Sometimes men are over-zealous in even good causes. We hold that as agents of the North Carolina Company, the Governor and Attorney General are just as amenable to the law as any individual stockholder."

Mr. Carlisle spoke exactly one hour. Those who expected an oratorical display were disappointed. His speech was that of a logician. Mr. Carlisle drew with especial clearness the distinction between the duties of the Government and the Attorney General as representing the State's interest in property and as representing the State's sovereignty in its visitorial powers over corporations. He emphasized the fact that the complainant asked no relief in the latter capacity, but merely as representing the State's three fourths interest in the property as a corporation.

Judge A. C. Avery, of Morganton, closed the argument for the defence, and Judge J. E. Shepherd followed on behalf of Attorney General Walser, closing the case.

Judge Simonton said he would take the case under advisement and render his decision as soon as possible.

In the suit of the General Trust Company, of New York, vs the North Carolina Railroad, the same pleadings were filed and the case went to the court without further argument.

MASTER CAR-BUILDERS.

Considerable Business Transacted at the Meeting of the Association Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., June 9.—The second day's session of the Master Car Builders Association was called to order in the dancing pavilion of the Chamberlain Hotel at Old Point Comfort at 9 o'clock this morning. The attendance was small, as many of the members were at Fort Monroe, where guard mount was taking place. An hour later, however, the full quota of membership had arrived and the convention at once got down to business.

The first part of the day was devoted to changing the code and rules governing the condition and repair of freight cars, in accordance with suggestions made by the committee on arbitration.

These rules were considerably modified, making car owners responsible for, and therefore chargeable with, the repairs of cars when away from home, necessitated by the ordinary wear and tear in fair service.

Railroads handling cars are responsible for damage caused by unfair usage, derailment, accident, or improper repairs made upon them.

Each railway company will give to foreign cars upon their road the same care and attention its own cars receive.

The consideration of a large number of rules defining the responsibility of the owners and delivering company respectively for defects and damages, occupied the attention of the meeting for several hours.

The nominating committee recommended the re-election of the present officers.

The following active members were elected: W. G Gorrell, Philadelphia & Reading, Pa.; Frank Angevine, Vandalia Line, St. Louis, Mo.; H. F. Bull, Lake Shore & Southern, Cleveland, Ohio; R. E. Smith, Atlantic Coast Line, Wilmington, N. C; William P. Appleyard, New York, New Haven & Hartford, New Haven, Conn.; A. B. Carinth, Southern Railway, Knoxville, Tenn.

Considerable other business of minor importance was transacted.

This evening the visitors were entertained at the Chamberlain by the Hampton Normal School Glee Club, and a hop was given at the Hygia Hotel.

NOT EXACTLY RIGHT is the way thousands of people feel. It is because their blood is poor. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier, will promptly set them right.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists.

MAHER-SHARKEY FIGHT

POLICE STOPPED THE BATTLE IN THE SEVENTH ROUND.

All Parties Arrested—Referee Decided the Bout a Draw—A Large Attendance of Spectators.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The police stopped the Maher-Sharkey fight to-night in the seventh round, and the contest was declared a draw. The house of the Palace Athletic Club, where the contest was held, was crowded, prominent sporting men from all over the country being present. John L. Sullivan, James J. Corbett and "Kid" McCoy occcupied box seats at the ring side, and each of them was given a rousing reception when he made his appearance. Maher was the favorite in the betting at odds from 100 to 60 and 100 to 80.

Sharkey entered the ring at ten minutes to 10 o'clock. He was accompanied by Joe Choynski, Tim McGrath, Tom Lansing and Solly Smith. He was warmly received, but the greeting which Maher got was vociferous.

Maher came into the ring wearing a black sweater and black trousers, while Sharkey was enveloped in a big yellow bath robe trimmed with blue. Maher wore black trunks with a green belt, and Sharkey green trunks with an American flag for a belt. Both men said they weighed 178 pounds.

William Brady announced before the men stripped that the agreement between them and the referee was that in case of police interference, if either man was in such a condition as not to have a chance to win, in the opinion of the referee, the latter should give his decision in favor of the other man; but, if the referee saw that the man having the worst of the contest had a chance to win, then he was to declare the bout a draw.

The men were announced to box twenty-five rounds at catch weights. It was stated that they had agreed to break clean and that they could box with either hand free. They shook hands at 10 26.

Round One—They sparred carefully for a minute, Sharkey holding his hands wide apart. Sharkey led for the stomach and missed. Maher landed a light left on the chest and Sharkey sent his left hand on the stomach and then swung his left on the chest. Sharkey tried a right swing; but was short. He tried a swing again for the body but fell short once more. Sharkey, still on the aggressive, swung his right on the neck and they clinched. Maher jabbed his left in the wind and swung his right on the neck at the end of the round.

Round Two—After some sparring Maher jabbed his left on the neck and Sharkey crossed his right on the neck. Sharkey put a left swing high up on Maher's arm. Maher sent in a very low jab, but Sharkey stopped it with his glove. Tom jabbed a left in the wind and swung again with a left on the chest. Sharkey put a low left on the stomach, and Maher crossed his right on the head.

Round Three—Sharkey led a left, but fell short and Maher crossed him with the right on the chest. Sharkey led a left, fell short, and then touched Maher on the nose with a right swing. Peter feinted frequently, and tried to draw Sharkey out. Then he jabbed a left on the head and they exchanged left jabs on the face. Both men were careful, but Sharkey left himself very open whenever he stepped back.

Round Four—Sharkey swung his left on the shoulder and jabbed the same fist on the stomach. Maher countered on the head with his left. They then exchanged right and left smashes on the face. After missing two rights and lefts Sharkey put a light left jab on the face, and they were sparring when the bell rang.

Round Five—Peter fiddled a good deal and landed a left jab on the mouth and Sharkey jabbed his left on the stomach. Sharkey swung a right on the stomach and Maher crossed his left on the face. Just then Sharkey said: "Why don't you cut your moustache off?" and jabbed his left in the wind. Then he jabbed right and left on the face. During this round there were cries of "fight!" "fight!" which showed that some of those present did not like such tame boxing.

Round Six—There was a long spell of fiddling and dancing around. Sharkey tried to get Maher into a neutral corner. Sharkey led a left for the stomach and fell short. Maher jabbed a left on the chest and Sharkey swung a right on the head. Peter led a left for the face, but fell short, and then Sharkey sent a straight right to the mouth, which put Maher down, and he fell half through the ropes, where he remained fully six seconds. His mouth was bleeding when he got up and the bell rang ten seconds later.

Round Seven—First blood for Sharkey in the last round sent his stock up, and Maher's face wore a worried look when he came to the scratch in this round. Peter fell short on a left lead for the face, and Sharkey swung left and right on face and head. Sharkey swung right on ribs and jabbed his left in the stomach. Maher clinched and they broke away clean. Maher rushed and put a right and a left swing on the face and they clinched. After a breakaway Maher swung a left on the face and a right on the jaw, which sent Sharkey on his back at the ropes. When Sharkey arose the men clinched and were in that position when the gong sounded. Maher was using his right hand, sending upper cuts on the ribs and body and did not break when the gong sounded. When they did break, one of Maher's seconds rushed over to take Maher to his corner, when Sharkey turned and punched the second on the nose. There were cries of "foul" while Maher and Sharkey were clinched at the call of time, but the police jumped into the ring and created an uproar by arresting the principals, seconds and the referee. The bout was declared a draw.

The relative merits of the men is just as much of a puzzle as ever, and until they meet again and get a definite decision, their adherents will not be satisfied. It was said that over $40,000 were taken in at the box office, and judging from the number of people in the house this was a very conservative estimate.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS

Board of Missions Elect Officers—Missionaries Appointed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NASHVILLE, June 9.—Yesterday the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church, South, met and elected officers as follows: Rev. R. C. Reed, chairman; Rev. Angus McDonald and W. H. Raymond, vice chairmen; Rev. R. S. Chester, secretary; E. R. Kenard, treasurer; Rev. D. H. Rankin, editor of the *Missionary*.

Miss Meru Dupe, of North Carolina, was appointed missionary to Brazil; Miss Edith Houston was appointed missionary to Mexico, and Rev. H. W. Myers, of Virginia, appointed missionary to an unassigned field. The secretary, Rev. R. C. Chester, was ordered to arrange for a visit to the mission fields in China, Japan and Corea during the present year. He will sail about August 1st.

A letter from King Leopold, of Belgium, in reference to missions in Congo, was read and an answer expressing thanks was prepared and mailed.

STEAMER DAUNTLESS.

No Evidence Upon Which the Vessel Can be Held—All the Men Released.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received a telegram from the United States attorney at Key West, Fla., stating that all of the men found on the suspected filibuster Dauntless, when she was captured by the United States steamer Marblehead a few days ago, had been released by the commissioner before whom they were examined. The attorney also says that he cannot hold the Dauntless on the available evidence, and without he was instructed to the contrary, she also would be released.

CUBAN ADVICES.

A Passenger Train from Havana Dynamited by Insurgents.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, VIA KEY WEST, June 9.—The passenger train which leaves Havana for Matanzas daily at 6 a. m. was dynamited this morning about twelve miles from the city by a party of insurgents. According to the official account, the object was plunder, as about $6,200 was in the express car. The officials had ordered the passenger train to go ahead and a pilot engine to follow. Both engineers, one fireman, one conductor and seven soldiers were killed and three passengers were severely injured, while thirty-two suffered more or less from serious bruises.

WARM WIRELETS.

The special train conveying President McKinley and party, left Washington for Nashville at noon yesterday over the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

The War Department has awarded to the Tredegar Iron Works of Richmond, Va., and the Rome Locomotive Works of Rome, N. Y., contracts for supplying heavy shot and shell for siege and seacoast guns.

At Lynn, Mass., yesterday there was a slight defined snow flurry shortly after noon. The flakes quickly melted after reaching the ground. It was the first snow ever recorded in that city in the month of June.

Garrett Mercer, aged 14 years, son of Dr. Charles Mercer, of Richmond, Va., had some words with a negro aged sixteen, when the negro drew a knife and stabbed young Mercer, inflicting a wound that may prove fatal.

The Greek government has protested to the Powers against the continued massing of Turkish troops in Thessaly and the hindrances placed by Turkey to navigation in the gulf of Ambracia, as violations of the armistice.

A cutting affray took place about six miles from Mountain City, Tenn., in which Bud Price, a North Carolina desperado, killed James Hampton and fatally injured his brother, Theo Hampton. All were drinking. Price has not been captured.

The work of getting a jury for the trial of the officers of the American Tobacco Company, indicted for conspiracy, was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, New York When court adjourned, eleven jurors had been secured.

Cape Cod Mormons.

One of Cape Cod's curiosities is a little band of Mormons living at Dennisport. They have attracted hardly any attention, even from their nearest neighbors, for peculiarity of religious belief is too nearly normal in rural New England to create much comment unless the eccentricity interferes to an annoying degree with the rights, comforts or crotchets of other people. This the sort of Mormonism that exists in Dennisport does not do, for its adherents are quiet, decent folk who conduct themselves with strict regard for Puritan conventionalities. The first preacher of the then new creed appeared on the cape in 1840, and before long had converted half a dozen families to his way of thinking. Polygamy did not form a part of the Mormon creed at that time, and, except for adding to their belief in the Bible a belief in the "Book of Mormon," the proselytes remained unchanged from what they had been before.

When Brigham Young became head of the sect and made plural marriages an essential feature of its system, the Cape Cod Mormons revolted, and, true New Englanders as they were, declared the innovation a heresy and went their decent way, alone but not lonely, and comfortably assured that only they were orthodox. So they have continued till the present day, slowly gaining in numbers at first, but now as slowly decreasing with the breaking down of the isolation upon which the perpetuation of such creeds as theirs depends.—New York Times.

Whales Are Hard to Find.

The motive which has begun a new period of antarctic exploration is very evident and definite indeed. The supply of right whales has practically given out in the north, owing to the overdemand caused by the high price of whalebone. The oil, to be sure, is not worth nearly so much as in the palmy days of New Bedford and her sturdy whalers, by reason of the cheap production of its rival, petroleum. But the bone is sold at $5 per pound, and a right whale may have in his capacious jaws a whole ton of the precious commodity. With each animal furnishing a small fortune for a seafaring man, it is not surprising in these days of harpoon guns and steamships that the Arctic ocean has been plundered of its whale wealth. So whalers are turning their attention to the waste of unexplored waters. Ross thought he found right whales in 1842, but Borchgrevink and his contemporaries failed to come up with them.—Scribner's.

Woman's Superior Acumen.

"Just look at that!" exclaimed Mrs. Wallace.

"At what?" asked Wallace.

"At that ridiculous sign, 'An $80 cigar for 10 cents.' We women may be easily deceived by bargain advertisements, but no palpable lie like that would ever take us in."

And she was so happy over it that he hadn't the cruelty to tell her that the "80" stood for the price by the thousand.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Release of the Mosquito.

There are four truths respecting the mosquito which modern science has established:

First.—A mosquito cannot live in air free from malarial poison. Untainted air has the same effect on him as a healthy community on a doctor. It deprives him of patients, and he must go to less favored localities to practice his profession.

Second.—The lymph, which flows through an automatic valve when it inserts its proboscis, contains a modified germ of the malarial fever, and, according to the well settled law of inoculation, the introduction of the weak germ renders harmless a subsequent attack by the strong germ.

Third.—The mosquito never swallows human blood. It cannot. The fact that its body becomes discolored and swells while probing is caused by the discoloration of the lymph in contact with the blood and the muscular effort of inserting the probe.

Fourth.—A mosquito will never insert its lancet in a person not susceptible to an attack of malaria. In this respect its sense is more accurate than the most skilled and experienced pathologist. This also proves not only its unerring instinct, but that it never wounds unnecessarily. Its thrusts are those of a skilled and humane surgeon and even more unselfish, for hope of a fee never quickens him, nor does the malediction of his patient deter him in the fulfillment of his duty.

Remember, then, that the presence of a mosquito is an infallible sign that malaria is in the air and that you are exposed to it, and when you hear that well known but solemn note of warning do not treat him as a foe, but as a friend.—Boston Transcript.

Hawthorne's Study.

Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, in "Memories of Hawthorne," gives this description of Hawthorne's study:

"I have hung on his walls the two Lake Como and the Loch Lomond pictures, all of which I painted expressly for him, and the little mahogany center table stands under the astral lamp, covered with a crimson cloth. The antique center table broke down one day beneath my dear husband's arms, with a mighty sound, astonishing me in my studio below the study. He has mended it. On one of the secretaries stands the lovely Ceres and opposite it Margaret Fuller's bronze vase. In the afternoon, when the sun fills the room and lights up the pictures, it is beautiful. Yet still more, perhaps, in the evening, when the astral enacts the sun, and pours shine upon all the objects and shows beneath the noblest head in Christendom, in the ancient chair with its sculptured back (a chair said to have come over in the Mayflower and owned by the Hawthorne family), and whenever I look up two stars beneath a brow of serene white radiate love and sympathy upon me. Can you think of a happier life, with its rich intellectual feasts? That downy bloom of happiness which unfaithful and ignoble poets have persisted in declaring always vanished at the touch and wear of life is delicate and fresh as ever, and must remain so if we remain unprofane. The sacredness, the loftiness, the ethereal delicacy of such a soul as my husband's will keep heaven about us. My thought does not yet compass him."

Clothes Loops.

Loops for hanging up garments are always wearing out and breaking, particularly with children's cloaks and coats. To make a serviceable loop cut a strip of kid from an old glove, roll in it a piece of coarse string and sew the edges of kid nearly together. This loop, fastened securely to a garment, will stand any amount of pulling without wearing or breaking.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Wanted—Agents, teachers preferred, to introduce a school work. Best seller. Good salary. Send 15 cents for postage on sample copy, particulars, etc. T. S. Watson, Salisbury, N. C. je 10 2t*

Watermelons—Received this a. m. car load Melons. Will be closed out at wholesale and retail foot of Dock street. W. J. Kirkham & Co. je 10 tf

For sale—100,000 Shingles, both rove and sawed, received in the last few days. Lowest prices. B. F. Keith Co. je 5 7t

Prices to suit the hard times. Fine Candies, Ice Cream and Fresh Fruits can be had at Andrew Mavronichols', 108 North Fourth street. Orders left Saturday for Ice Cream delivered Sunday. Bell 'Phone 345. my 30 tf

For Sale—One small hand Job Press, size 5½x1¾. Brand new. Write or call for particulars. Wilmington Stamp Works, 15 Princess street. my 25 tf

M. C. Benson, Produce Commission Merchant, No 5 South Water street, solicits consignments of all kinds of produce. Beef Cattle, Milch Cows and Mutton a specialty. my 15 tf

Ladies drop me a Postal to 908 Princess street, I will come to your residence and see if your Sewing Machine needs any repairs. Furniture repaired also. 18 years experience. J. B. Farrar. my 11 3m

Brown Dress Linens, New Rugs, Table Linens, Wool Dress Goods, on sale at 18 Market street this week. J. J. Shepard, Proprietor. tf

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. mar 13 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. [illegible]

The University.

47 TEACHERS, 413 STUDENTS, (SUMMER School 136), total 549, Board $8.00 a month, three Brief Courses, three Full Courses, Law and Medical Schools and School of Pharmacy, Graduate Courses open to Women, Summer School for Teachers, Scholarships and Loans for the Needy.

Address, PRESIDENT ALDERMAN, Chapel Hill, N. C.

je 8 tf

Maher-Sharkey.

AT COWAN'S NEWS DEPOT THE MAIL is never late, and customers are always happy.

Place your order for next edition of "Police Gazette," containing full account of Maher-Sharkey fight.

je 6 tf

Schedule on Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 1st TRAINS WILL run as follows:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington at 6.30 a. m., 10.10 a. m. 2.30 p m., 5.10 p. m., 7.15 p. m.

Leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 4 00 p. m., 6 15 p. m., 10.00 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at 10.10 a. m , 2.30 p. m.

Leave Ocean View at 11.30 a. m , 6.00 p. m.

NOTICE.

Ice and Marketing on 6.30 a. m. train. Freight will be received until 9 40 a. m. for 10.10 train; until 4.30 p. m. for 5 10 train. No freight carried on other trains.

R. OSCAR GRANT, Superintendent.

ju 1 tf

NOTICE.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED State for the Eastern District of North Carolina, in the Fourth Circuit at Wilmington.

Charles O'Donnell Lee et al.,

against

The Peregoy Jenkins Company and A. G. Ricaud, Receiver of the Peregoy Jenkins Company.

The undersigned, heretofore appointed Master by a decree in the above entitled cause, hereby notifies all holders of the mortgage bonds of the defendant company to produce the same before him at his office in the city of Wilmington, N. C., on or before the 15th day of June, 1897, and make due proof of same as required by said decree. E. K. BRYAN, Master.

my 30 15t

Big Reduction

—IN—

Toilet SOAPS

THIS WEEK.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

N. E. Cor. Front and Market Sts.

je 8 tf

J. L. HILL PRINTING COMPANY'S

Directory of Wilmington, 1897.

Containing a general business and street directory.

Price $3.00.

For sale by C. W. Yates & Co.

J. L. HILL PRINTING COMPANY, Owners and Publishers,

my 21 tf Richmond, Va.

NEW CROP

Molasses.

Our Own Importation From

WEST INDIES.

QUALITY EXCELLENT.

Price Low.

WORTH & WORTH.

my 20 tf

SALE OF STOCK.

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the "East Carolina Piscatorial Association," I will expose for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction for cash, at the Court House door of New Hanover county, in the City of Wilmington, on Saturday, the 12th day of June, 1897, at 12 o'clock m., ten shares of the Capital Stock of the East Carolina Piscatorial Association standing in the name of J. S. Westbrook, 5 shares standing in the name of R. A. Moore and 5 shares standing in the name of I. F. Hill, to satisfy and pay the sum of one hundred and five dollars on stock of J. S. Westbrook, one hundred and seven dollars on stock of R. A. Moore and twenty dollars on stock of I. F. Hill, due as unpaid assessments on said stock; said assessments having been duly and regularly called by order of the said Board and payment thereof having been refused by J. S. Westbrook, R. A. Moore and I. F. Hill, the subscribers to said stock.

JOHN D. BELLAMY, Jr., Attorney.

my 30 20t

To Any Non-Catholic in North Carolina,

"Truth"

ONLY TEN CENTS PER ANNUM.

To any non Catholic in North Carolina we will send for only ten cents per annum, "Truth," a Catholic magazine devoted to giving TRUE explanations of the Catholic Church, that is of the Catholic Church as it is, not as caricatured and misrepresented. Address, "TRUTH," Raleigh, N. C.

REV. THOS. F. PRICE, Manager.

my 9 tf D&W

This Week

AT

The "Unlucky Corner"

Something every one wants and about the last supply of them.

Sweet Potatoes.

Special low prices on them, and also

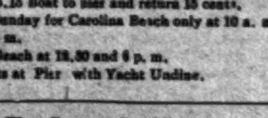
Lump Starch.

Prices at the Store.

S. W. Sanders.

Phone 109. je 8 tf

CAROLINA BEACH AND SOUTHPORT SCHEDULE.



Leave for Southport and Carolina Beach at 9.31 a. m. and *3 p. m.

Leave for Beach only at 6.00 a. m. and 5.15 p. m.

Leave Southport at 11.30 and *3.00 p. m.

Leave Beach at 7.00 a. m., 1.15, 3.45 and 6 p. m.

Fare on 5.15 Boat to pier and return 15 cents.

Leave Sunday for Carolina Beach only at 10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.

Leave Beach at 12.30 and 6 p. m.

*Connects at Pier with Yacht Undine.

je 9 tf

At Reduced Prices.

1,000 KEGS NAILS, 1,400 BBLS. FLOUR,

500 Bags Virginia Water Ground Meal,
100 Bags Hudnut's Grits,
11 50-lb. Tins Pure Leaf Lard,
105 Bags Coffee,
25 Cases Arbuckle Roasted Coffee,
15 Cases Levering Roasted Coffee,
50 Boxes Celluloid Starch,
200 Package and Lump Starch,
1,000 Bushels Corn (quality guaranteed,) and car loads of other goods.

Buyers visiting the city will do well to call and ask for prices. Prices quoted on application.

D. L. GORE, Wholesale Grocer, Wilmington, N. C.

je 8 tf

Attention Representatives

TO THE GRAND CHAPTER AND OASIS Temple. While in the city call at Prempert's Barber Shop, 11 South Front street, for a first-class Shave, Hair Cut or anything in that line. We will fix you up in fine shape for the parade.

Respectfully, ARTHUR PREMPERT, 11 South Front street.

my 2 tf

Wanted, Wanted,

TO SELL LARGE LOT OF WATER GROUND Virginia Meal. We are receiving these goods in large quantities daily.

B. F. STONE & CO., Wholesale Grocers, No. 7 South Water St.

je 6 D&W tf

D. O'Connor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Loans on improved city real estate. [illegible]

NEW ARRIVALS

Lowest Prices.

Beautiful Percales, Children's Wash Suits, Ladies' Underwear, Plain and Figured Organdies, Pretty Dimities, Colored Percaline Linings for Organdie Dresses.

Latest Styles in Slippers.

All Colors in Sailor Hats.

Very fine quality all wool Canvas Cloth for Skirts worth 50, only 35c, Black and Navy. Scrivens' Pat. Seam Drawers 89c.

MEN'S BLACK

Clay Worsted Suits $5 50

Lots of other goods.

J. H. REHDER & CO.

Bell Phone 118. Inter-State 218.

Car fare paid on purchases of $2 and up. je 6 tf

STOVES AND RANGES,

OIL STOVES,

Casolene Stoves.

In fact anything you want for the kitchen.

I am adding the above line to my complete stock of

HARDWARE, TINWARE AND Agricultural Implements

and will carry a line second to none in quality, at the very lowest prices.

Have secured the services of J. L. Breckenridge with special reference to this line, and can offer you the benefit of his several years experience.

My line includes the Richmond Stove Co.'s entire product.

Can furnish repairs for all kinds of Stoves.

J. W. Murchison,

Orton Building.

je 24 tf

We call special attention to our pretty White Kid Opera Slippers, with Beaded Satin Bows for Ladies at $1, usually sold at $1 25. Many other kinds of Ladies, Misses, Children and Infants' Shoes on hand and arriving, as well as Gents' Low Shoes; that to be appreciated must all be seen. Remember we extend the invitation to everybody to look in our window, examine our stock and buy and wear our SHOES.

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS,

63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess Sts. je 6 tf

Notice.

SECTION TWO OF THE LOCAL TAXATION Law as enacted by the last General Assembly of North Carolina: "On Tuesday after the second Monday in August, within the year 1897, the Board of County Commissioners of every County shall cause an election to be held in every School District (Township) in their respective Counties upon the question of levying a special District (Township) tax for the Public Schools of said District (Township) and notice of this election shall be given by the County Commissioners at their regular June meeting, and such notice shall be published in the County papers and posted on the School houses of said District (Township).

In compliance with the foregoing the Election is ordered for the County of New Hanover on the day named. F. W. FOSTER, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

je 8 3t

UP TO DATE

Livery and Sales Stable.

S. P. COWAN & CO.

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO. 15

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses.

Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4 00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $2.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $2.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1 00; afternoon $2.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.00. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

Wanted,

5,000 Pounds WOOL.
3,000 Pounds BEESWAX.
2,000 Pounds COW HIDES.

Highest cash prices paid. Quotations furnished on request.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

my 26 tf